



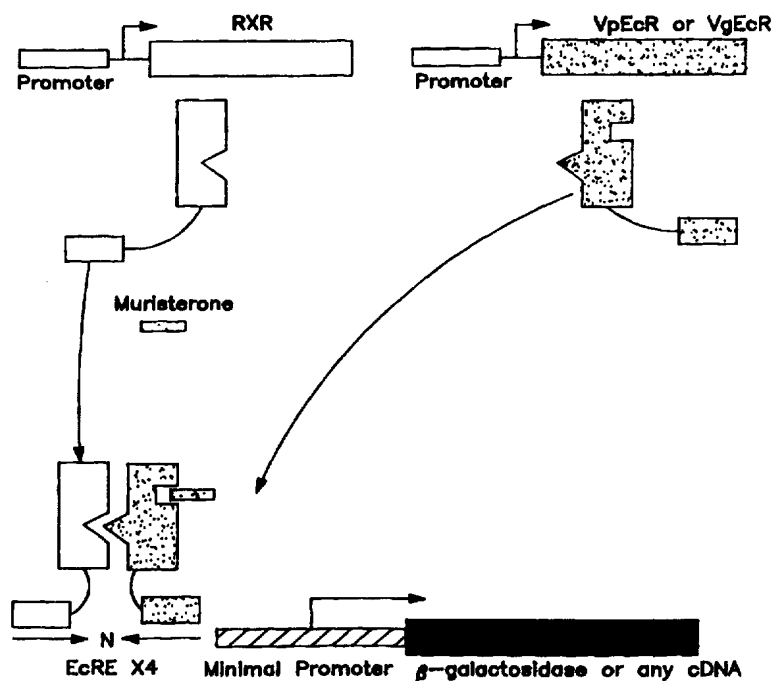
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(54) Title: HORMONE-MEDIATED METHODS FOR MODULATING EXPRESSION OF EXOGENOUS GENES IN MAMMALIAN SYSTEMS, AND PRODUCTS RELATED THERETO

(57) Abstract

In accordance with the present invention, there are provided various methods for modulating the expression of an exogenous gene in a mammalian subject employing modified ecdysone receptors. Also provided are modified ecdysone receptors, as well as homomeric and heterodimeric receptors containing same, nucleic acids encoding invention modified ecdysone receptors, modified ecdysone response elements, gene transfer vectors, recombinant cells, and transgenic animals containing nucleic acids encoding invention modified ecdysone receptor.



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Hormone-Mediated Methods For Modulating Expression Of
Exogenous Genes In Mammalian Systems, and Products
Related Thereto

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods in the field of recombinant DNA technology, and products related thereto. More particularly, the invention relates to methods and products for modulating the expression of exogenous genes in mammalian systems.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The steroid/thyroid hormone receptors comprise a superfamily of ligand-dependent transcription factors that play a crucial role in mediating changes in cell fate and function (Evans, R.M., Science 240:889-895 (1988)). The receptors transduce extracellular hormonal signals to target genes that contain specific enhancer sequences referred to as hormone response elements (HREs) Evans, (1988); Green and Chambon, Trends Genet. 4:309-314 (1988); Yamamoto, K.R., Annu. Rev. Genet. 19:209-252 (1985)). Each receptor recognizes its own HRE, assuring that a distinct response is triggered by each hormonal signal. Together the collection of related transcription factors and their cognate response elements provides a unique opportunity to control gene expression.

The DNA binding domain of each member of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors has 66-68 amino acids. Twenty of these, including nine cysteines, are conserved throughout the family. The modular structure of members of this receptor superfamily allows the exchange of homologous domains between receptors to create functional chimeras. This strategy was used to demonstrate that the DNA binding domain is solely responsible for the specific recognition of the HRE in vivo (Green and Chambon, Nature

325:75-78 (1987); Giguère et al., Nature 330:624-629 (1987); Petkovich et al., Nature 330:444-450 (1987); Kumar et al., Cell 51:941-951 (1987); Umesono et al., Nature 336:262-265 (1988); Thompson and Evans, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:3494-3498 (1989) and in vitro (Kumar and Chambon, Cell 55:145-156 (1988)). By analogy with the proposed structure for Xenopus transcription factor IIIA (Miller et al., EMBO J. 4:1609-1614 (1985)), the invariant cysteines are thought to form two "zinc fingers" that mediate the DNA binding function (Hollenberg and Evans, Cell 55:899-906 (1988)). Involvement of these cysteines in Zn(II) coordination is supported by extended X-ray absorption fine structure (Freedman et al., Nature 334:543-546 (1988)), and DNA binding by point mutagenesis experiments (Hollenberg and Evans, (1988)); Severne et al., EMBO J. 7:2503-2508 (1988)).

The HREs are in fact structurally related but functionally distinct. The glucocorticoid receptor response element (GRE), estrogen receptor response element (ERE), and thyroid hormone receptor response element (TRE) have been characterized in detail. These particular response elements have been found to have a palindromic pair of hexameric "half-sites" (Evans, (1988); Green and Chambon, (1988)). With optimized pseudo- or consensus response elements, only two nucleotides per half-site differ between GRE and ERE (Klock et al., Nature 329:734-736 (1987)). On the other hand, EREs and TREs have identical half-sites but the number of nucleotide spacers between the two half sites is different (Glass et al., Cell 54:313-323 (1988)).

In contrast to response elements having the palindromic sequence motif, the following hormone receptors typically recognize response elements having two half-sites in a direct-repeat (DR) sequence motif: RXR, RAR, COUP-TF, PPAR, and the like (see, e.g., Mangelsdorf et al., The

Retinoids: Biology, Chemistry, and Medicine, 2nd Edition, Raven Press, Ltd., New York, 1994, Chapter 8). Thus at least three distinct means are used to achieve HRE diversity: 1) binding site specificity for a particular
5 half-site; 2) nucleotide spacing between the two half-sites; and 3) the orientation of the half-sites to one another.

In insect systems, a pulse of the steroid hormone ecdysone triggers metamorphosis in Drosophila melanogaster
10 showing genomic effects, such as chromosomal puffing, within minutes of hormone addition. Mediating this response in insects is the functional ecdysone receptor, a heterodimer of the ecdysone receptor (EcR) and the product of the ultraspiracle gene (USP) (Yao et al. (1993) Nature
15 **366**, 476-479; and Yao et al. (1992) Cell **71**, 63-72). Responsiveness to an insect ecdysteroid can be recreated in cultured mammalian cells by co-transfection of EcR, USP, an ecdysone responsive reporter, and treatment with ecdysone or the synthetic analog muristerone A.

20 In the field of genetic engineering, precise control of gene expression is an invaluable tool in studying, manipulating and controlling development and other physiological processes. For example applications for regulated gene expression in mammalian systems include
25 inducible gene targeting, overexpression of toxic and teratogenic genes, anti-sense RNA expression, and gene therapy (Jaenisch, R. (1988) Science **240**, 1468-1474). For cultured cells, glucocorticoids and other steroids have been used to induce the expression of a desired gene.

30 As another means for controlling gene expression in a mammalian system, an inducible tetracycline regulated system has been devised and utilized in transgenic mice, whereby gene activity is induced in the absence of the antibiotic and repressed in its presence (see, e.g, Gossen

et al. (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **89**, 5547-5551; Gossen et al. (1993) TIBS **18**, 471-475; Furth et al. (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **91**, 9302-9306; and Shockett et al. (1995) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **92**, 6522-6526). However, disadvantages of this system include the continuous treatment of tetracycline to repress expression and the slow clearance of antibiotic from bone which interferes with quick and precise induction. While this system has been improved by the recent identification of a mutant tetracycline repressor which acts conversely as an inducible activator, the pharmacokinetics of tetracycline may hinder its use during development when a precise and efficient "on-off" switch is essential (Gossen et al. (1995) Science **268**, 1766-1769).

Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved methods to precisely modulate the expression of exogenous genes in mammalian subjects.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, there are provided various methods for modulating the expression of an exogenous gene in a mammalian subject. The invention method is useful in a wide variety of applications where inducible in vivo expression of an exogenous gene is desired, such as in vivo therapeutic methods for delivering recombinant proteins into a variety of cells within a patient.

Unlike prior art tetracycline based strategies, transferring ecdysone responsiveness to mammalian cells takes advantage of a naturally evolved steroid inducible system. Advantages of ecdysteroid use include the lipophilic nature of the compounds (which provides efficient penetrance thereof into all tissues, including the brain), short half-lives (which allow for precise and

potent inductions), and favorable pharmacokinetics that prevent storage and expedite clearance.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided modified ecdysone
5 receptors, which can be in the form of homodimeric species or heterodimeric species comprising at least one silent partner of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors, along with an invention modified ecdysone receptor. Invention modified ecdysone receptors are useful, for
10 example, in methods for modulating expression of an exogenous gene in a mammalian subject.

In accordance with additional embodiments of the present invention, there are provided nucleic acids encoding invention modified ecdysone receptors, modified
15 ecdysone receptor response elements, gene transfer vectors, recombinant cells, and transgenic animals containing nucleic acid encoding invention modified ecdysone receptor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figures 1A - 1D show the optimization of
20 ecdysone responsiveness using various combinations of USP or RXR with different modified EcRs. In Figure 1A, the numerical values on both sides of the figure are on the same scale, with the GEcR/RXR value repeated for clarity. Darkened and stripped bars represent reporter activity with
25 no hormone or $1\mu\text{M}$ muristerone A, respectively.

Figure 1B shows FXR and VpEcR activity on ecdysone response element (EcRE) and a hybrid ecdysone/glucocorticoid response element (E/GRE) responsive
30 reporters. VpEcR, VgEcR, and control transfection without receptors were treated with $1\mu\text{M}$ muristerone. FXR transfections were treated with $50\mu\text{M}$ Juvenile Hormone III (Sigma). Darkened and stripped bars represent reporter

activity with no hormone or $1\mu\text{M}$ muristerone A/ $50\mu\text{M}$ Juvenile Hormone III, respectively.

Figure 1C shows that E/GRE and GRE are non-overlapping response elements. Darkened and stripped bars represent reporter activity with no hormone or $1\mu\text{M}$ muristerone A/ $1\mu\text{M}$ dexamethasone, respectively.

Figure 1D shows a schematic diagram of modified ecdysone receptors. GEcR is a chimeric receptor containing the N-terminal transactivation domain of GR and the DNA- and ligand-binding domains of EcR. VpEcR is an N-terminal truncation of EcR fused to the activation domain of Vp16. VgEcR is identical to VpEcR except for the following point mutations in the P box of the DNA binding domain: E282G, G283S, and G286V. In the Figure, DBD=DNA binding domain and LBD=ligand binding domain.

Figure 2 shows a schematic diagram of an invention ecdysone inducible gene expression system. After expression of RXR and a modified EcR, the two receptors can heterodimerize and transactivate the ecdysone response element-containing promoter in the presence of hormone. The ecdysone response elements are placed upstream of a minimal promoter (i.e., an enhancerless promoter) which can drive the expression of any exogenous cDNA.

Figure 3A shows a dose-dependent activation of N13 cells with muristerone. N13 cells were grown with varying concentrations of muristerone for 36 hours and then assayed for β -galact.ase activity (open squares) by standard ONPG assay and for luciferase activity (closed circles). Figure 3B shows the time-course of luciferase activity of N13 cells treated with hormone. N13 cells were grown in separate wells in the presence of $1\mu\text{M}$ muristerone, harvested at varying times, and assayed for luciferase activity as described in Example 3.

Figure 4 shows muristerone activity in mice as described in Example 4.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, there
5 are provided methods for modulating the expression of an
exogenous gene in a mammalian subject containing:

- (i) a DNA construct comprising said exogenous
gene under the control of an ecdysone
response element; and
- 10 (ii) a modified ecdysone receptor which, in the
presence of a ligand therefor, and
optionally in the further presence of a
receptor capable of acting as a silent
partner therefor, binds to said ecdysone
15 response element;

said method comprising administering to said
subject an effective amount of a ligand for said modified
ecdysone receptor; wherein said ligand is not normally
present in the cells of said subject; and wherein said
20 ligand is not toxic to said subject.

Thus, in accordance with the present invention
the insect molting hormone, ecdysone, is advantageously
employed as a regulated inducer of gene expression in
mammalian systems, i.e., background levels of expression
25 are substantially zero in the absence of conditions
required for induction. It has been found that optimized
promoters containing a novel modified ecdysone response
element in conjunction with an invention modified ecdysone
receptor (preferably having an altered DNA binding
30 specificity) provide an extremely powerful and specific
inducible mammalian expression system. The low basal
activity of the invention expression system is
advantageously suitable for the expression of transcription
factors and toxic genes. The excellent dose response and

induction rate characteristics of the invention inducible expression system allow for precise control of both the degree and duration of induction of a desired gene.

Since the invention method provides for regulated
5 gene expression by an exogenous non-mammalian inducer, it can be advantageously employed in a variety of in vivo and in vitro mammalian expression systems. For example, inducible expression of cre recombinase in transgenic mammals, in accordance with invention methods, would enable
10 those of skill in the art to accomplish temporally specific inducible gene targeting of the adult or the developing embryo (O'Gorman et al. (1991) Science 251, 1351-1355).

As employed herein, the terms "modulate" and "modulating" refer to the ability of a given
15 ligand/receptor complex to effect transactivation of transcription of an exogenous gene, relative to such ability of said receptor in the absence of ligand. The actual effect of complex formation on the transactivation activity of a receptor will vary depending on the specific
20 receptor species which are part of the ligand/receptor complex, and on the response element with which the ligand/receptor complex interacts.

As used herein, when referring to genes, the phrase "exogenous to said mammalian subject" or simply
25 "exogenous" refers to any gene wherein the gene product is not naturally expressed in the particular cell where expression is desired. For example, exogenous genes can be either natural or synthetic wild type genes and therapeutic genes, which are introduced into the subject in the form of
30 DNA or RNA. The gene of interest can be introduced into target cells (for in vitro applications), or the gene of interest can be introduced directly into a subject, or indirectly introduced by the transfer of transformed cells into a subject.

"Wild type" genes are those that are native to cells of a particular type. Such genes may be undesirably overexpressed, or may not be expressed in biologically significant levels. Thus, for example, while a synthetic
5 or natural gene coding for human insulin would be exogenous genetic material to a yeast cell (since yeast cells do not naturally contain insulin genes), a human insulin gene inserted into a human skin fibroblast cell would be a wild type gene with respect to that cell since human skin
10 fibroblasts contain genetic material encoding human insulin, although human skin fibroblasts do not express human insulin in biologically significant levels.

Wild type genes contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention include genes which
15 encode a gene product:

the substantial absence of which leads to the occurrence of a non-normal state in said subject; or

a substantial excess of which leads to the
20 occurrence of a non-normal state in said subject;
and the like.

As employed herein, the phrase "therapeutic gene" refers to a gene which imparts a beneficial function to the host cell in which such gene is expressed. Therapeutic
25 genes are those that are not naturally found in host cells. For example, a synthetic or natural gene coding for wild type human insulin would be therapeutic when inserted into a skin fibroblast cell so as to be expressed in a human host, where the human host is not otherwise capable of
30 expressing functionally active human insulin in biologically significant levels. In accordance with the methods described herein, therapeutic genes are expressed at a level that provides a therapeutically effective amount of the corresponding therapeutic protein.

Therapeutic genes contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention include genes which encode a gene product:

- 5 which is toxic to the cells in which it is expressed; or
- which imparts a beneficial property to the host subject (e.g., disease resistance, etc);
- and the like.

Numerous genomic and cDNA nucleic acid sequences
10 coding for a variety of proteins are well known in the art. Exogenous genetic material useful in the practice of the present invention include genes that encode biologically active proteins of interest, such as, e.g., secretory proteins that can be released from said cell; enzymes that
15 can metabolize a substrate from a toxic substance to a non-toxic substance, or from an inactive substance to a useful substance; regulatory proteins; cell surface receptors; and the like. Useful genes include genes that encode blood clotting factors such as human factors VIII and IX; genes
20 that encode hormones such as insulin, parathyroid hormone, luteinizing hormone releasing factor (LHRH), alpha and beta seminal inhibins, and human growth hormone; genes that encode proteins such as enzymes, the absence of which leads to the occurrence of an abnormal state; genes encoding
25 cytokines or lymphokines such as interferons, granulocytic macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), colony stimulating factor-1 (CSF-1), tumor necrosis factor (TNF), and erythropoietin (EPO); genes encoding inhibitor substances such as alpha₁-antitrypsin; genes encoding
30 substances that function as drugs, e.g., genes encoding the diphtheria and cholera toxins; and the like.

Typically, nucleic acid sequence information for a desired protein can be located in one of many public access databases, e.g., GENBANK, EMBL, Swiss-Prot, and PIR,
35 or in many biology related journal publications. Thus,

those of skill in the art have access to nucleic acid sequence information for virtually all known genes. Those of skill in the art can either obtain the corresponding nucleic acid molecule directly from a public depository or
5 the institution that published the sequence. Optionally, once the nucleic acid sequence encoding a desired protein has been ascertained, the skilled artisan can employ routine methods, e.g., polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification, to isolate the desired nucleic acid molecule
10 from the appropriate nucleic acid library. Thus, all known nucleic acids encoding proteins of interest are available for use in the methods and products described herein.

As used herein, the terms "mammal" and "mammalian" refer to humans; domesticated animals, e.g.,
15 rats, mice, rabbits, canines, felines, and the like; farm animals, e.g., chickens, bovine, porcine and ovine, and the like; and animals of zoological interest, e.g., monkeys and baboons, and the like.

Modified ecdysone receptors contemplated for use
20 in the practice of the present invention comprise:

- an ecdysone ligand binding domain;
- a DNA-binding domain obtained from a DNA-binding protein; and
- an activation domain of a transcription
25 factor,

wherein at least one of said DNA-binding domain or said activation domain is not obtained from a native ecdysone receptor,
with the proviso that when said activation domain is
30 derived from a glucocorticoid receptor, said DNA-binding domain is not derived from a glucocorticoid receptor or an E. coli LexA protein. In accordance with the present invention, modified ecdysone receptors function in expression systems, preferably mammalian, to transactivate

gene expression from transcription regulatory regions having ecdysone response elements.

Ecdysone ligand binding domains contemplated for use in the preparation of invention modified ecdysone
5 receptors are typically derived from the carboxy-terminal portion of native ecdysone receptor and are able to bind ecdysteroids (Koelle et al., Cell, 67:59-77, 1991; and Christopherson et al., PNAS, USA, 89:6314-6318, 1992). Ecdysone ligand binding domains can be functionally located
10 in either orientation and at various positions within the modified ecdysone receptor of the invention. For example, the ecdysone ligand binding domain can be positioned at either the amino or carboxy terminus of the modified receptor, or therebetween. In a preferred embodiment of
15 the present invention, the ecdysone ligand binding domain is positioned at the carboxy terminus of the modified receptor (see Figure 1D).

DNA-binding domains contemplated for use in the preparation of invention modified ecdysone receptors are
20 typically obtained from DNA-binding proteins (e.g., transcription factors). The term "DNA-binding domain" is understood in the art to refer to an amino acid sequence that is able to bind to DNA. As used herein, the term "DNA-binding domain" encompasses a minimal peptide sequence
25 of a DNA-binding protein, up to the entire length of a DNA-binding protein, so long as the DNA-binding domain functions to associate with a particular response element.

Such DNA-binding domains are known to function heterologously in combination with other functional protein
30 domains by maintaining the ability to bind the natural DNA recognition sequence (see, e.g., Brent and Ptashne, 1985, Cell, 43:729-736). For example, hormone receptors are known to have interchangeable DNA-binding domains that function in chimeric proteins (see, e.g., U.S. Patent

4,981,784; and Evans, R., 1988, Science, 240:889-895). Thus, similar to the ligand binding domain of invention modified ecdysone receptor, the DNA-binding domain can be positioned at either the carboxy terminus or the amino terminus, or the DNA-binding domain can be positioned between the ligand binding domain and the activation domain. In preferred embodiments of the present invention, the DNA-binding domain is positioned internally between the ligand binding domain and the activation domain.

"DNA-binding protein(s)" contemplated for use herein belong to the well-known class of proteins that are able to directly bind DNA and facilitate initiation or repression of transcription. Exemplary DNA-binding proteins contemplated for use herein include transcription control proteins (e.g., transcription factors and the like; Conaway and Conaway, 1994, "Transcription Mechanisms and Regulation", Raven Press Series on Molecular and Cellular Biology, Vol. 3, Raven Press, Ltd., New York, NY).

Transcription factors contemplated for use herein as a source of such DNA binding domains include, e.g., homeobox proteins, zinc finger proteins, hormone receptors, helix-turn-helix proteins, helix-loop-helix proteins, basic-Zip proteins (bZip), β -ribbon factors, and the like. See, for example, Harrison, S., "A Structural Taxonomy of DNA-binding Domains," Nature, 353:715-719. Homeobox DNA-binding proteins suitable for use herein include, for example, HOX, STF-1 (Leonard et al., 1993, Mol. Endo., 7:1275-1283), Antp, Mat α -2, INV, and the like. See, also, Scott et al. (1989), Biochem. Biophys. Acta, 989:25-48. It has been found that a fragment of 76 amino acids (corresponding to amino acids 140-215 described in Leonard et al., 1993, Mol. Endo., 7:1275-1283) containing the STF-1 homeodomain binds DNA as tightly as wild-type STF-1. Suitable zinc finger DNA-binding proteins for use herein include Zif268, GLI, XFin, and the like. See also, Klug

and Rhodes (1987), Trends Biochem. Sci., 12:464; Jacobs and Michaels (1990), New Biol., 2:583; and Jacobs (1992), EMBO J., 11:4507-4517.

Preferably, the DNA-binding domain used herein is
5 obtained from a member of the steroid/thyroid superfamily
of receptors. As used herein, the phrase "member(s) of the
steroid/thyroid hormone superfamily of receptors" (also
known as "nuclear receptors" or "intracellular receptors")
refers to hormone binding proteins that operate as ligand-
10 dependent transcription factors, including identified
members of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors for
which specific ligands have not yet been identified
(referred to hereinafter as "orphan receptors").

Exemplary members of the steroid/thyroid
15 superfamily of receptors (including the various isoforms
thereof) include steroid receptors such as glucocorticoid
receptor (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor (MR), estrogen
receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), androgen
receptor (AR), vitamin D₃ receptor (VDR), and the like; plus
20 retinoid receptors, such as the various isoforms of
retinoic acid receptor (e.g., RAR α , RAR β , or RAR γ), the
various isoforms of retinoid X receptor (e.g., RXR α , RXR β ,
or RXR γ), and the like (see, e.g., U.S. Patents 4,981,784;
5,171,671; and 5,071,773); thyroid receptors (TR), such as
25 TR α , TR β , and the like; insect derived receptors such as
the ecdysone receptor, and the like; as well as other gene
products which, by their structure and properties, are
considered to be members of the superfamily, as defined
hereinabove, including the various isoforms thereof.
30 Examples of orphan receptors contemplated for use herein as
a source of DNA binding domain include HNF4 [see, for
example, Sladek et al., in *Genes & Development* 4: 2353-2365
(1990)], the COUP family of receptors [see, for example,
Miyajima et al., in *Nucleic Acids Research* 16: 11057-11074
35 (1988), and Wang et al., in *Nature* 340: 163-166 (1989)],

COUP-like receptors and COUP homologs, such as those described by Mlodzik et al., in Cell 60: 211-224 (1990) and Ladias et al., in Science 251: 561-565 (1991), various isoforms of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors
 5 (PPARs; see, for example, Issemann and Green, supra), the insect derived knirps and knirps-related receptors, and the like.

The DNA-binding domains of all members of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors are related,
 10 consisting of 66-68 amino acid residues, and possessing about 20 invariant amino acid residues, including nine cysteines. A member of the superfamily can be characterized as a protein which contains these 20 invariant amino acid residues. The highly conserved amino
 15 acids of the DNA-binding domain of members of the superfamily are as follows:

```

      Cys - X - X - Cys - X - X - Asp* - X -
      Ala* - X - Gly* - X - Tyr* - X - X -
      X - X - Cys - X - X - Cys - Lys* - X -
  20  Phe - Phe - X - Arg* - X - X - X - X -
      X - X - X - X - X - (X - X -) Cys - X -
      X - X - X - X - (X - X - X -) Cys - X -
      X - X - Lys - X - X - Arg - X - X -
      Cys - X - X - Cys - Arg* - X - X -
  25  Lys* - Cys - X - X - X - Gly* - Met
      (SEQ ID NO:1);
  
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wherein X designates non-conserved amino acids within the DNA-binding domain; an asterisk denotes the amino acid residues which are almost universally conserved, but for
 30 which variations have been found in some identified hormone receptors; and the residues enclosed in parenthesis are optional residues (thus, the DNA-binding domain is a minimum of 66 amino acids in length, but can contain several additional residues).

Modification of existing DNA-binding domains to recognize new target recognition sequences is also contemplated herein. For example, in accordance with the present invention, it has been found that the modification
5 of the "P-box" sequence of DNA-binding domains of members of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors offers unique advantages not present in other chimeric hormone receptors. For example, the modification of a P-box amino acid sequence to preferentially bind to a different hormone
10 response element half-site than the naturally occurring P-box amino acid sequence can reduce undesired background levels of gene expression. Thus, invention receptors and methods provide the advantage of increasing the selectivity of exogenous gene expression in a particular subject.

15 As used herein, the phrase "P-box amino acid sequence" refers to the proximal element region in a DNA-binding domain of a hormone receptor that typically occurs at the junction of the first zinc finger and the linker region, e.g., at about amino acids 19-23 of the DNA-binding
20 domain (i.e., amino acids 19-23 of SEQ ID NO:1; see, e.g., Umesono et al. (1989), Cell, 57:1139-1146, Figure 2). Umesono et al. (1989), supra, in Table 1, describe various naturally occurring P-box amino acid sequences for a variety of hormone receptor DNA-binding domains.

25 In one embodiment of the present invention, the P-box sequence of a hormone receptor DNA-binding domain is modified to have a P-box amino acid sequence that differs from the naturally occurring P-box amino acid sequence. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the
30 modified P-box amino acid sequence differs from the naturally occurring P-box amino acid sequence by 3 amino acids.

Preferably, the P-box amino acid sequence is modified so that only the half-site nucleotide sequence

recognized by the DNA-binding domain is changed while not altering the spacing between the two half-sites recognized by the DNA-binding domain. For example, when the DNA-binding domain of the ecdysone receptor is employed in an invention modified ecdysone receptor, the P-box can be modified from the amino acid sequence EGCKG (SEQ ID NO:2; which recognizes the half-site -AGGTCA-) to the amino acid sequence GSCKV (SEQ ID NO:3; which recognizes the half-site sequence -AGAACA-). In a presently preferred embodiment, when the DNA-binding domain of invention modified ecdysone receptor is derived from ecdysone receptor, the P-box amino acid sequence is modified to GSCKV (SEQ ID NO:3).

It has also been found that in vitro evolution methods can be applied to modify and improve existing DNA-binding domains (see, e.g., Devlin et al., 1990, Science, 249:404-406; and Scott and Smith, 1990, Science, 249:386-390).

Activation domains contemplated for use in the preparation of invention modified ecdysone receptor are typically derived from transcription factors and comprise a contiguous sequence of amino acids that functions to activate gene expression when associated with a suitable DNA-binding domain and a suitable ligand binding domain. As with the ligand and DNA-binding domains employed for the preparation of invention modified ecdysone receptors, the activation domain can be positioned at the carboxy terminus, the amino terminus or between the ligand binding domain and the DNA binding domain. In preferred embodiments of present invention, the activation domain is positioned at the amino terminus of the modified ecdysone receptor.

Suitable activation domains can be obtained from a variety of sources, e.g., from the N-terminal region of a member of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors,

from a transcription factor activation domain, such as, for example, VP16 or GAL4 activation domains, and the like. The presently most preferred activation domain contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention is
5 obtained from the N-terminal region of the VP16 protein.

The presently most preferred modified ecdysone receptors contemplated for use herein are VgEcR (SEQ ID NO:5), VpEcR (SEQ ID NO:7) or GEcR (SEQ ID NO:9), with VgEcR (SEQ ID NO:5) being especially preferred. The
10 preparation of these modified ecdysone receptors is set forth hereinafter in Example 1.

Invention modified ecdysone receptor proteins can be produced by expressing nucleic acid constructs encoding the chimeric proteins in suitable host cells as described
15 in Example 1. Recombinant methods of producing desired proteins by introducing an expression construct into appropriate host cells are well-known in the art. Modified ecdysone receptors of the invention can be introduced into a particular subject by direct introduction of the proteins
20 themselves, by introducing DNA construct(s) encoding the receptor into the subject, or into cells obtained from the subject (wherein the cells are transformed and subsequently returned to the subject).

In a preferred embodiment, invention modified
25 ecdysone receptors are expressed under the control of a tissue specific promoter. As readily understood by those of skill in the art, the term "tissue specific" refers to the substantially exclusive initiation of transcription in the tissue from which a particular promoter drives
30 expression of a given gene.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, invention modified ecdysone receptors are present in the form of heterodimeric species comprising an

invention modified ecdysone receptor and at least one silent partner of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors. Preferably, the silent partner is a mammalian-derived receptor, with RXR being especially preferred.

5 Silent partners contemplated herein are members of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors which are capable of forming heterodimeric species with the invention modified ecdysone receptor, wherein the silent partner does not directly participate in binding ligand (i.e., only the
10 modified ecdysone receptor co-partner of the heterodimer binds ligand). The silent partner can either be endogenous to the cells of the subject or can be provided to the subject by introducing DNA construct(s) encoding receptor into the subject. A preferred silent partner for use
15 herein is RXR. In a particular embodiment of the invention methods, exogenous RXR is provided to said mammalian subject.

 The formation of heterodimeric receptor(s) can modulate the ability of member(s) of the steroid/thyroid
20 superfamily of receptors to trans-activate transcription of genes maintained under expression control in the presence of ligand for said receptor. For example, formation of a heterodimer of the modified ecdysone receptor with another mammalian hormone receptor promotes the ability of the
25 modified ecdysone receptor to induce trans-activation activity in the presence of an ecdysone response element.

 In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, invention modified ecdysone receptors are present in the form of homodimeric species comprising a
30 plurality (i.e., at least two) invention modified ecdysone receptors.

 Ligands contemplated for use herein are compounds which, inside a cell, bind to invention modified ecdysone

receptors, thereby creating a ligand/receptor complex, which in turn can bind to an appropriate response element. The terms "ecdysone" and "ecdysteroid" as interchangeably used herein, are employed herein in the generic sense (in
5 accordance with common usage in the art), referring to a family of ligands with the appropriate binding and transactivation activity (see, for example, Cherbas et al., in Biosynthesis, metabolism and mode of action of invertebrate hormones (ed. J. Hoffmann and M. Porchet), p.
10 305-322; Springer-Verlag, Berlin). An ecdysone, therefore, is a compound which acts to modulate gene transcription for a gene maintained under the control of an ecdysone response element.

20-Hydroxy-ecdysone (also known as β -ecdysone) is
15 the major naturally occurring ecdysone. Unsubstituted ecdysone (also known as α -ecdysone) is converted in peripheral tissues to β -ecdysone. Analogs of the naturally occurring ecdysones are also contemplated within the scope of the present invention. Examples of such analogs,
20 commonly referred to as ecdysteroids, include ponasterone A, 26-iodoponasterone A, muristerone A, inokosterone, 26-mesylinokosterone, and the like. Since it has been previously reported that the above-described ecdysones are
25 neither toxic, teratogenic, nor known to affect mammalian physiology, they are ideal candidates for use as inducers in cultured cells and transgenic mammals according to the invention methods.

Ligands contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention are characterized as not normally
30 being present in the cell of the subject, meaning that the ligand is exogenous to the subject. Ecdysteroids, for example, are not naturally present in mammalian systems. Thus, in accordance with the invention method, unless and until an ecdysteroid is administered to the subject,
35 substantially no expression of the desired gene occurs.

An effective amount of ligand contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention is the amount of ligand (i.e., ecdysteroid) required to achieve the desired level of gene expression product. Ligand can be
5 administered in a variety of ways, as are well-known in the art. For example, such ligands can be administered topically, orally, intravenously, intraperitoneally, intravascularly, and the like.

Ecdysone response elements contemplated for use
10 in the practice of the present invention (relating to modulation of the expression of exogenous genes in a subject) include native, as well as modified ecdysone response elements. Since invention modified ecdysone receptors can function as either homodimers or as
15 heterodimers (with a silent partner therefor), any response element that is responsive to an invention modified ecdysone receptor, in the form of a homodimer or heterodimer, is contemplated for use in the invention methods described herein. In a preferred embodiment of the
20 invention, invention modified ecdysone response elements are engineered so as to no longer be capable of binding to a farnesoid hormone receptor (since the mammalian farnesoid hormone receptor is able to bind to native ecdysone receptor response element). Invention modified ecdysone
25 response elements provide low background expression levels of the exogenous gene and increase the selectivity of the gene expression system when used in mammalian systems.

Ecdysone response elements contemplated for use herein are short cis-acting sequences (i.e., having about
30 12-20 bp) that are required for activation of transcription in response to a suitable ligand, such as ecdysone or muristerone A, associated with a particular hormone receptor. The association of these response elements with otherwise ecdysone-nonresponsive regulatory sequences
35 causes such regulatory sequences to become ecdysone

responsive. Ecdysone response element sequences function in a position- and orientation-independent fashion.

The native ecdysone response element has been previously described, see, e.g., Yao et al., Cell, 71:63-
5 72, 1992. Modified ecdysone response elements according to present invention comprise two half-sites (in either direct repeat or inverted repeat orientation to one another), separated by a spacer of 0-5 nucleotides. As used herein, the term "half-site" refers to a contiguous 6 nucleotide
10 sequence that is bound by a particular member of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors. Each half-site is typically separated by a spacer of 0 up to about 5 nucleotides. Typically, two half-sites with a corresponding spacer make up a hormone response element.
15 Hormone response elements can be incorporated in multiple copies into various transcription regulatory regions.

Preferred modified ecdysone response elements according to the invention comprise, in any order, a first half-site and a second half-site separated by a spacer of
20 0-5 nucleotides;

wherein the first and second half-sites are inverted with respect to each other;

wherein said first half-site has the sequence:

25 -RGBNNM-,

(or complements thereof) wherein

each R is independently selected from A or G;

each B is independently selected from G, C, or T;

each N is independently selected from A, T, C, or

30 G; and

each M is independently selected from A or C;

with the proviso that at least 4 nucleotides of each -RGBNNM- group of nucleotides are identical with the nucleotides at comparable positions of the sequence

35 -AGGTCA-; and

said second half-site is obtained from a glucocorticoid receptor subfamily response element.

The complement to the -RGBNNM- sequence set forth above is:

-YCVNNK-,
wherein

each Y is independently selected from T or C;
each V is independently selected from C, G, or A;
each N is independently selected from A, T, C, or
10 G; and
each K is independently selected from T or G.

Exemplary first half-sites having the -RGBNNM-motif for use in the invention modified ecdysone response element include, for example, half-sites selected from
15 -AGGGCA-, -AGTTCA-, -AGGTAA-, -AGGTCA-, -GGTTCA-,
-GGGTTA-, -GGGTGA-, -AGGTGA-, or -GGGTCA-. A particularly preferred first half-site is -AGTGCA-.

Glucocorticoid receptor subfamily response elements contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention are response elements having half-sites that are typically bound by glucocorticoid, mineralocorticoid, progesterone or androgen receptors. Suitable half-sites from glucocorticoid receptor subfamily response elements can be selected from the following sequence (in either orientation):

-RGNNCA-

(or complements thereof such as -YCNNGT-), wherein R, Y and N are as defined above. Exemplary half-sites having the -RGNNCA- motif for use in the invention modified ecdysone response element include -AGAACA-, -GGAACA-, -AGTTCA-, -AGGTCA-, -GGAACA-, -GGTTCA-, -GGGTCA-, -GGGTCA-, -AGGTGA-, -GGGTCA-, and the like, as well as complements thereof. Particularly preferred half-sites having the

-RGNNCA- motif include -AGAACA- and -GGAACA-, with -AGAACA- being especially preferred.

When the above-described modified ecdysone response elements are employed to bind invention
5 heterodimeric receptors, the second half-site is inverted with respect to the first half-site. For example, when describing a single-strand of an invention modified ecdysone response element in the 5'-3' direction, the following general motif can be employed:

10 RGBNNM-(N)_x-TGNNCY (SEQ ID NO:10),

where x is an integer of 0 up to about 5, with x = 1 being especially preferred. As an alternative orientation to the above described response element motif (SEQ ID NO:10), an invention response element can be described in the 5'-3'
15 direction as:

RGNNCA-(N)_x-KNNVCY (SEQ ID NO:11),

where x is an integer of 0 up to about 5, with x = 1 being especially preferred.

In preferred embodiments of the present
20 invention, the first half-site is obtained from an ecdysone response element and the second half-site is obtained from a hormone response element selected from a glucocorticoid response element, a mineralocorticoid response element, a progesterone response element or an androgen response
25 element. In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, the first half-site is obtained from an ecdysone response element and the second half-site is obtained from a glucocorticoid response element.

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the
30 invention modified ecdysone response element, the first

half-site is AGTGCA and said second half-site is TGTTCT. The presently most preferred modified-ecdysone response element for use in the invention methods is:

AGTGCA-N-TGTTCT (SEQ ID NO:12).

5 In another aspect of the invention, when modified ecdysone receptors of the invention exist as homodimers, response elements employed preferably have a direct repeat motif (instead of the above-described inverted repeat motif), as follows:

10 RGBNNM-(N)_{x'}-RGBNNM (SEQ ID NO:13),

where R, B, N and M are as previously defined, and x' is an integer of 0 up to about 5, with x' = 3 being especially preferred.

 Invention modified ecdysone response elements are
15 characterized as having substantially no constitutive activity, which refers to the substantial absence of background levels of gene expression initiated by invention modified ecdysone response elements when introduced into mammalian expression systems. Since it has been found that
20 mammalian farnesoid hormone receptors are able to bind to and transactivate gene expression from native ecdysone response elements, in certain embodiments of the present invention (e.g., where it is desired to avoid farnesoid-mediated background expression), modified ecdysone response
25 elements are employed.

 Presently preferred invention modified ecdysone response elements are further characterized as having substantially no binding affinity for farnesoid X receptor (FXR), i.e., invention response elements are incapable of
30 binding FXR (which would thereby create undesired background levels of expression). Thus, presently

preferred invention modified ecdysone response elements preferably induce basal levels of expression of substantially zero.

Response elements employed in the practice of the present invention are operably linked to a suitable promoter for expression of exogenous gene product(s). As used herein, the term "promoter" refers to a specific nucleotide sequence recognized by RNA polymerase, the enzyme that initiates RNA synthesis. This sequence is the site at which transcription can be specifically initiated under proper conditions. When exogenous genes, operatively linked to a suitable promoter, are introduced into the cells of a suitable host, expression of the exogenous genes is controlled by the presence of ecdysteroid compounds, which are not normally present in the host cells.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided methods of inducing the expression of an exogenous gene in a mammalian subject containing:

- (i) a DNA construct comprising an exogenous gene under the control of an ecdysone response element,
- (ii) DNA encoding a modified ecdysone receptor under the control of an inducible promoter; wherein said modified ecdysone receptor, in the presence of a ligand therefor, and optionally in the further presence of a receptor capable of acting as a silent partner therefor, binds to said ecdysone response element, and
- (iii) a ligand for said modified ecdysone receptor;

said method comprising subjecting said subject to conditions suitable to induce expression of said modified ecdysone receptor.

Inducible promoters contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention are transcription regulatory regions that do not function to transcribe mRNA unless inducing conditions are present. Examples of suitable inducible promoters include DNA sequences corresponding to: the E. coli lac operator responsive to IPTG (see Nakamura et al., Cell, 18:1109-1117, 1979); the metallothionein promoter metal-regulatory-elements responsive to heavy-metal (e.g. zinc) induction (see Evans et. al, U.S. Patent No. 4,870,009), the phage T7lac promoter responsive to IPTG (see Studier et al., Meth. Enzymol., 185: 60-89, 1990; and U.S. #4,952,496), the heat-shock promoter, and the like.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided methods of inducing expression of an exogenous gene in a mammalian subject containing a DNA construct comprising said exogenous gene under the control of an ecdysone response element, said method comprising introducing into said subject:

a modified ecdysone receptor; and
a ligand for said modified ecdysone receptor,
wherein said receptor, in combination with a ligand therefor, and optionally in the further presence of a receptor capable of acting as a silent partner therefor, binds to said ecdysone response element, activating transcription therefrom.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided methods for the expression of recombinant products detrimental to a host organism, said method comprising:

transforming suitable host cells with:

- (i) a DNA construct encoding said recombinant product under the control of an ecdysone response element, and
- 5 (ii) DNA encoding a modified ecdysone receptor;

growing said host cells in suitable media; and inducing expression of said recombinant product by introducing into said host cells ligand(s) for said modified ecdysone receptor, and optionally a receptor capable of acting as a silent partner for said modified ecdysone receptor.

Recombinant products detrimental to a host organism contemplated for expression in accordance with the present invention include any gene product that functions to confer a toxic effect on the organism. For example, inducible expression of a toxin such as the diptheroid toxin would allow for inducible tissue specific ablation (Ross et al. (1993) Genes and Development 7, 1318-1324).

20 Thus, the numerous gene products that are known to induce apoptosis in cells expressing such products are contemplated for use herein (see, e.g, Apoptosis, The Molecular Basis of Cell Death, Current Communications In Cell & Molecular Biology, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1991).

Suitable media contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention include any growth and/or maintenance media, in the substantial absence of ligand(s) which, in combination with an invention modified ecdysone receptor, is(are) capable of binding to an ecdysone response element.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided nucleic acids encoding invention modified ecdysone receptors. Invention

nucleic acids can be incorporated into various expression vectors known to those of skill in the art. Preferred nucleic acids encoding modified ecdysone receptors are set forth in SEQ ID NOs:4, 6 and 8, with SEQ ID NO:4 being
5 especially preferred.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided gene transfer vectors useful for the introduction of invention constructs into suitable host cells. Such gene transfer vectors comprise
10 a transcription regulatory region having a minimal promoter (i.e., a promoter region that does not have an enhancer), and an invention modified ecdysone response element, wherein said regulatory region is operatively associated with DNA containing an exogenous gene, and wherein said
15 modified ecdysone response element is present in multiple copies. The number of copies of response elements can readily be varied by those of skill in the art. For example, transcription regulatory regions can contain from 1 up to about 50 copies of a particular response element,
20 preferably 2 up to about 25 copies, more preferably 3 up to about 10-15 copies, with about 4-6 copies being especially preferred.

Gene transfer vectors (also referred to as "expression vectors") contemplated for use herein are
25 recombinant nucleic acid molecules that are used to transport exogenous nucleic acid into cells for expression and/or replication thereof. Expression vectors may be either circular or linear, and are capable of incorporating a variety of nucleic acid constructs therein. Expression
30 vectors typically come in the form of a plasmid that, upon introduction into an appropriate host cell, results in expression of the inserted DNA.

As used herein, the phrase "transcription regulatory region" refers to the region of a gene or

expression construct that controls the initiation of mRNA transcription. Regulatory regions contemplated for use herein typically comprise at least a minimal promoter in combination with an ecdysone response element. A minimal
5 promoter, when combined with an enhancer region (e.g., a hormone response element), functions to initiate mRNA transcription in response to a ligand/receptor complex. However, transcription will not occur unless the required inducer (ligand) is present.

10 As used herein, the phrase "operatively associated with" refers to the functional relationship of DNA with regulatory and effector sequences of nucleotides, such as promoters, enhancers, transcriptional and translational stop sites, and other signal sequences. For
15 example, operative linkage of DNA to a promoter refers to the physical and functional relationship between the DNA and promoter such that the transcription of such DNA is initiated from the promoter by an RNA polymerase that specifically recognizes, binds to and transcribes the DNA.

20 Preferably, the transcription regulatory region further comprises a binding site for an ubiquitous transcription factor. Such a binding site is preferably positioned between the promoter and modified ecdysone response element of the invention. Suitable ubiquitous
25 transcription factors for use herein are well-known in the art and include, for example, Sp1.

Expression vectors suitable for use in the practice of the present invention are well known to those of skill in the art and include those that are replicable
30 in eukaryotic cells and/or prokaryotic cells as well as those that remain episomal and those that integrate into the host cell genome. Expression vectors typically further contain other functionally important nucleic acid

sequences, such as expression constructs encoding antibiotic resistance proteins, and the like.

Exemplary eukaryotic expression vectors include eukaryotic constructs, such as the pSV-2 gpt system (Mulligan et al., Nature, 1979, 277:108-114); pBlueSkript (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA), the expression cloning vector described by Genetics Institute (Science, 1985, 228:810-815), and the like. Each of these plasmid vectors are capable of promoting expression of the invention chimeric protein of interest.

Promoters, depending upon the nature of the regulation, may be constitutively or inducibly regulated, or may be tissue-specific (e.g., expressed only in T-cells, endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and the like). Exemplary promoters contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention include the SV40 early promoter, the cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter, the mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV) steroid-inducible promoter, Moloney murine leukemia virus (MMLV) promoter, elongation factor 1 α (EF1 α) promoter, albumin promoter, APO A1 promoter, cyclic AMP dependent kinase II (CaMKII) promoter, keratin promoter, CD3 promoter, immunoglobulin light or heavy chain promoters, neurofilament promoter, neuron specific enolase promoter, L7 promoter, CD2 promoter, myosin light chain kinase promoter, HOX gene promoter, thymidine kinase (TK) promoter, RNA Pol II promoter, MYOD promoter, MYF5 promoter, phosphoglycerokinase (PGK) promoter, Stf1 promoter, Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) promoter, and the like.

Suitable means for introducing (transducing) expression vectors containing invention nucleic acid constructs into host cells to produce transduced recombinant cells (i.e., cells containing recombinant heterologous nucleic acid) are well-known in the art (see,

for review, Friedmann, 1989, Science, 244:1275-1281; Mulligan, 1993, Science, 260:926-932, each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety). Exemplary methods of transduction include, e.g., infection
5 employing viral vectors (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 4,405,712 and 4,650,764), calcium phosphate transfection (U.S. Patents 4,399,216 and 4,634,665), dextran sulfate transfection, electroporation, lipofection (see, e.g., U.S. Patents 4,394,448 and 4,619,794), cytofection, particle
10 bead bombardment, and the like. The heterologous nucleic acid can optionally include sequences which allow for its extrachromosomal (i.e., episomal) maintenance, or the heterologous nucleic acid can be donor nucleic acid that integrates into the genome of the host.

15 In a specific embodiment, said gene transfer vector is a viral vector, preferably a retroviral vector. Retroviral vectors are gene transfer plasmids that have an expression construct encoding an heterologous gene residing between two retroviral LTRs. Retroviral vectors typically
20 contain appropriate packaging signals that enable the retroviral vector, or RNA transcribed using the retroviral vector as a template, to be packaged into a viral virion in an appropriate packaging cell line (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 4,650,764).

25 Suitable retroviral vectors for use herein are described, for example, in U.S. Patents 5,399,346 and 5,252,479; and in WIPO publications WO 92/07573, WO 90/06997, WO 89/05345, WO 92/05266 and WO 92/14829, incorporated herein by reference, which provide a
30 description of methods for efficiently introducing nucleic acids into human cells using such retroviral vectors. Other retroviral vectors include, for example, mouse mammary tumor virus vectors (e.g., Shackelford et al., 1988, PNAS, USA, 85:9655-9659), and the like.

Various procedures are also well-known in the art for providing helper cells which produce retroviral vector particles which are essentially free of replicating virus. See, for example, U.S. Patent 4,650,764; Miller, Human Gene Therapy, 1:5-14 (1990); Markowitz, et al., Journal of Virology, 61(4):1120-1124 (1988); Watanabe, et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 3(12):2241-2249 (1983); Danos, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 85:6460-6464 (1988); and Bosselman, et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 7(5):1797-1806 (1987), which disclose procedures for producing viral vectors and helper cells which minimize the chances for producing a viral vector which includes a replicating virus.

Recombinant retroviruses suitable for carrying out the invention methods are produced employing well-known methods for producing retroviral virions. See, for example, U.S. Patent 4,650,764; Miller, Human Gene Therapy, 1:5-14 (1990); Markowitz, et al., Journal of Virology, 61(4):1120-1124 (1988); Watanabe, et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 3(12):2241-2249 (1983); Danos, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 85:6460-6464 (1988); and Bosselman, et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 7(5):1797-1806 (1987).

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided recombinant cells containing a nucleic acid encoding an invention modified ecdysone receptor. Exemplary eukaryotic cells for introducing invention expression vectors include, e.g., CV-1 cells, P19 cells and NT2/D1 cells (which are derived from human embryo carcinomas), COS cells, mouse L cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, primary human fibroblast cells, human embryonic kidney cells, African green monkey cells, HEK 293 (ATCC accession #CRL 1573; U.S. Patent No. 5,024,939), Ltk⁻ cells (ATCC accession #CCL1.3), COS-7 cells (ATCC under accession #CRL 1651), DG44 cells (dhfr⁻ CHO

cells; see, e.g., Urlaub et al. (1986) Cell. Molec. Genet. 12: 555), cultured primary tissues, cultured tumor cells, and the like. Presently preferred cells include CV-1 and 293 cells.

5 In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a transgenic mammal containing a nucleic acid encoding an invention modified ecdysone receptor. As used herein, the phrase "transgenic mammal" refers to a mammal that contains one or more
10 inheritable expression constructs containing a recombinant modified ecdysone receptor transgene and/or an exogenous gene under the transcription control of an invention modified ecdysone response element. Preferably, an invention transgenic mammal also contains one or more
15 inheritable expression constructs containing a member of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors that functions as a silent partner for modified ecdysone receptor (e.g., RXR).

 Methods of making transgenic mammals using a
20 particular nucleic acid construct are well-known in the art. When preparing invention transgenic animals, it is preferred that two transgenic lines are generated. The first line will express, for example, RXR and a modified Ecr (e.g., VpEcr). Tissue specificity is conferred by the
25 selection of tissue-specific promoters (e.g., T-cell specific) that will then direct the expression of the receptors. A second line contains an ecdysone responsive promoter controlling the expression of an exogenous cDNA.

 In a preferred embodiment of the present
30 invention, an invention transgenic mammal contains one or more expression constructs containing nucleic acid encoding a modified ecdysone receptor, exogenous RXR, and an exogenous gene under the transcription control of an invention modified ecdysone response element. It has been

found that in transgenic mice containing an ecdysone inducible promoter (i.e., an invention modified ecdysone response element) and expressing a modified ecdysone receptor and RXR, muristerone treatment can activate gene
5 expression. Thus, with tissue specific expression of the modified ecdysone receptor and RXR and timely hormone treatment, inducible gene expression can be achieved with spatial, dosage, and temporal specificity.

In accordance with another embodiment of the
10 present invention, there are provided methods for inducing expression of an exogenous gene in a transgenic mammal containing a modified ecdysone receptor according to the invention, said method comprising:

introducing into said mammal a DNA construct
15 encoding an exogenous gene under the transcription control of an ecdysone response element responsive to said modified ecdysone receptor; and

administering to said mammal an amount of
20 ligand for said modified ecdysone receptor effective to induce expression of said exogenous gene.

As discussed hereinbefore, the modified ecdysone receptor forms a homodimer, or optionally a heterodimer in the
25 presence of a silent partner of the steroid/thyroid hormone superfamily of receptors, and functions to activate transcription from an expression vector having a response element responsive to the particular homodimer or heterodimer formed.

30 In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided methods for the induction of two different genes in a mammalian subject comprising: activating a first exogenous gene employing the invention ecdysone inducible system; and activating a

second gene using a tetracycline inducible system. The invention method for inducing two different genes is particularly advantageous because it permits the temporal, spatial, and dosage specific control of two exogenous
5 genes.

The tetracycline inducible system is well-known in the art (see, e.g, Gossen et al. (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **89**, 5547-5551; Gossen et al. (1993) TIBS **18**, 471-475; Furth et al. (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **91**,
10 9302-9306; and Shockett et al. (1995) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **92**, 6522-6526).

All U.S. and Foreign Patent publications, textbooks, and journal publications referred to herein are hereby expressly incorporated by reference in their
15 entirety. The invention will now be described in greater detail by reference to the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1

Preparation of modified ecdysone receptors

Plasmid preparation:

20 The plasmids CMX-EcR, CMX-USP, CMX-FXR, CMX-hRXRa, EcREx5-AMTV-Luc, CMX-GEcR, MMTV-luc, and CMX-GR have been previously described (Yao, et al., Nature **366**:476-479 (1993) and Forman, et al. Cell **81**:687-693 (1995)).

25 The plasmid CMX-VpEcR was constructed by ligation of an EcoRI fragment of psk-EcR and CMX-Vp16.

The plasmid CMX-VgEcR was generated by site-directed mutagenesis of CMX-VpEcR using the Transformer Mutagenesis Kit (Clontech) and the mutagenic
30 Oligonucleotide (SEQ ID NO:14):

5'-TACAACGCCCTCACCTGTGGATCCTGCAAGGTGTTTCTTTTCGACGCAGC-3'.

Mutagenesis of VpEcR to VgEcR altered the P-box region of the DNA binding domain of ecdysone receptor to resemble that of GR (Umesono and Evans, Cell 57:1139-1146 (1989)).

- 5 The following amino acids in the DNA-binding domain of the ecdysone receptor were altered: E282G, G283S, and G286V (E=glutamate, G=glycine, S=serine, V=valine).

The reporter construct EcREx4-ΔHSP-β-gal was constructed by oligomerizing two annealed oligonucleotides containing the HSP-EcRE (Yao, et al., Nature 366:476-479 (1993)).

EcREx4-Splx3-ΔHSP-βgal was constructed by ligating the following annealed oligonucleotides into the Asp718 site of EcREx4-HSP-β-gal (SEQ ID NO:15):

15 5'-GTACTCCCGGGGCGGGGCTATGCGGGGCGGGGCTAATCGCTAGGGGCGGGGCA-3'

and (SEQ ID NO:16):

5'-GTACTGCCCCGCCCCTAGCGATTAGCCCCGCCCCGCATAGCCCCGCCC
CGGGA-3'.

ΔHSP is a minimal promoter derived from the Drosophila heat shock promoter with its enhancers deleted.

To generate the construct E/GREx4-ΔMTV-Luc, the following oligonucleotides (SEQ ID NO:17):

5'-AGCTCGATGGACAAGTGCATTGTTCTTTGCTGAA-3';

and (SEQ ID NO:18):

25 5'-AGCTTTCAGCAAGAGAACAATGCACTTGTCATCG-3',

were annealed, multimerized, and ligated into the HindIII site of Δ MTV-Luc. The resulting reporter contained 4 copies of the invention modified ecdysone response element E/GRE.

- 5 To produce the plasmid pRC-ESH β , a BglII/(XhoI) fragment containing ECREx4-Splx3- Δ HSP- β -gal was subcloned into BglII/(NotI) digested pRC-CMV (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA), which contains a neomycin resistance gene.

Cell Culture and Transient Transfections:

- 10 CV-1 cells were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% Fetal Bovine Serum. Transient transfections were performed using DOTAP transfection reagent (Boehringer-Mannheim). Transfections using β -galactosidase as the reporter were assayed either by Galactolight
15 luminescent assay (Tropix, Bedford, MA) or by standard liquid ONPG assay (Sigma, St. Louis, MO). The values were normalized by co-transfection of CMX-luciferase. Transfections using luciferase as the reporter were assayed by standard techniques using luciferin and ATP. These
20 values were normalized by co-transfection of CMX- β -galactosidase. Hormone treated cells were treated with ethanol, 50 μ M Juvenile Hormone III (Sigma), 1 μ M muristerone A (Zambon, Bresso, IT), or 1 μ M dexamethasone (Sigma) unless otherwise noted.

- 25 To maximize the sensitivity of the invention ecdysone inducible system, modifications of the ecdysone receptor were made. The N-terminal transactivation domain of the ecdysone receptor was replaced by the corresponding domain of the glucocorticoid receptor (GR), resulting in
30 the modified ecdysone receptor GEcR (See Figure 1D). CV-1 cells were transfected with the plasmid CMX-GEcR encoding the modified ecdysone receptor as discussed above. After transfection, cells were either treated with ethanol or 1 μ M muristerone A. This hybrid modified ecdysone receptor

boosted muristerone responsiveness from 3- to 11-fold in a transient transfection assay (Fig. 1A). Replacement of the natural heterodimeric partner for the ecdysone receptor, USP, by its mammalian homologue, the retinoid X receptor (RXR), produced a more potent ligand dependent heterodimer, providing a 34 fold induction (Fig. 1A).

A more potent heterodimer, however, was obtained by combining RXR and VpEcr, an N-terminal truncation of the ecdysone receptor attached to the VP16 activation domain, resulting in a 212 fold induction (Fig. 1A and 1D). Different from most nuclear receptor/VP16 fusion proteins which exhibit high constitutive activity, VpEcr generates ligand dependent superinduction while maintaining a very low basal activity (Underhill et al., Mol. Encod. 8:274-285 (1994) and Perlmann et al., Genes & Devel. 7:1411-1422 (1993)).

In addition, the reporter vector was also modified by inserting consensus binding sites for the ubiquitous transcription factor Sp1 between the minimal promoter and the ecdysone response elements (Kamine et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 88:8510-8514 (1991) and Strahle et al., EMBO 7:3389-3395 (1988)). The addition of Sp1 sites to the ecdysone responsive promoter increases the absolute activity 5-fold (Fig. 1A).

25

Example 2

Construction of a novel ecdysone response element

Although no mammalian transcription factors have been shown to have a natural enhancer element like the ecdysone response element, which is composed of two inverted half-sites of the sequence AGGTCA spaced by one nucleotide, it is difficult to preclude such a possibility. The recently cloned farnesoid X receptor (FXR) can very weakly activate certain synthetic promoters containing an

30

ecdysone response element in response to extremely high concentrations of farnesoids (Forman et al., Cell 81:687-693 (1995)).

In FXR containing cells and in transgenic mice,
5 activation of gene expression by endogenous receptors would create undesirable background levels of reporter protein. To circumvent this potential problem, the DNA binding specificity of VpEcR was altered to mimic that of GR, which binds as a homodimer to an inverted repeat of the sequence
10 AGAACA, spaced by three nucleotides. This altered binding specificity was achieved by mutating three amino acid residues of VpEcR in the P-box of the DNA binding domain, a region previously shown to be essential for DNA sequence recognition (Umesono and Evans, Cell 57:1139-1146 (1989)).
15 This new hybrid modified ecdysone receptor is referred herein as VgEcR and is responsive to a new hybrid response element referred to herein as the E/GRE (SEQ ID NO:12), which contains two different half-site motifs, RGBNNM and RGNNCA, spaced by one nucleotide (Fig. 1B). This new
20 response element is a hybrid between the glucocorticoid response element (GRE) and that of type II nuclear receptors like RXR, EcR, retinoic acid receptor (RAR), thyroid hormone receptor (T3R), etc. Although FXR can activate a promoter containing the wild type ecdysone
25 response element, it cannot activate one containing the E/GRE (Fig 1B; note log scale). The E/GRE reporter is not activated by GR nor does VgEcR activate a dexamethasone responsive promoter (Fig 1C).

Example 3

30 Assay for Ecdysone responsiveness in stable cell lines

Stable cell lines were generated containing the modified ecdysone receptor VpEcR, a heterodimeric partner (RXR), and an ecdysone inducible reporter (Figure 2). 293 cells were transfected with the following linearized

plasmids, pRC-ESHB, EcREx5-AMTV-Luc, CMX-VpEcR, and CMX-hRXRa. The following day, the cells were split 1:10 and were allowed to recover one day prior to selection with 1mg/ml G418 (GIBCO). After 14 days of selection, 14
5 individual clones were isolated and grown separately in the presence of 0.5mg/ml G418. Of 14 G418 resistant clones, 10 demonstrated differing degrees of muristerone responsiveness.

One of these cell lines, N13, was grown in the
10 presence or absence of 1 μ M muristerone for 20 hours. Cell lysates were then assayed for β -galactosidase and luciferase activities as described in Example 1. X-gal staining was performed on the stable cell lines. Cells were fixed briefly with 10% formaldehyde in PBS and then
15 stained with X-Gal (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR) for 2 to 6 hours. After 24 hours of treatment with 1 μ M muristerone, 100% of the cells turned dark blue after 3 hours of staining. Thus, mammalian cells containing the modified ecdysone receptor VpEcR, a heterodimeric partner (RXR), and
20 a reporter gene construct regulated by a modified ecdysone response element, function to efficiently express an exogenous gene in response to a ligand, e.g., ecdysone.

A dose-response assay was conducted by growing N13 cells with varying concentrations of muristerone for 36
25 hours and then assaying for β -galactosidase activity (using the well-known ONPG assay), or the cells were assayed for luciferase activity. Dose response curves of stably integrated β -galactosidase and luciferase reporters in N13 cells revealed that inducibility approaching 3 orders of
30 magnitude can be achieved at a final concentration 10 μ M muristerone (Figure 3A). One-hundred fold induction was achieved by muristerone concentrations as low as 100nM (Figure 3A).

Finally, the kinetics of muristerone mediated induction was measured. N13 cells were grown in separate wells in the presence of 1 μ M muristerone, harvested at varying times, and assayed for luciferase activity. Inductions of 100-fold in 3 hrs., 1000 fold in 8 hrs., and maximal effects of 20,000 fold after 20 hours of treatment were observed (Figure 3B). Similar results were observed in stable lines containing CMX-VgEcR and the E/GRE reporters.

10

Example 4

Bioavailability and activity of muristerone

In order to use muristerone as a potential hormone in mice, its toxicity and bioavailability was examined. For toxicity studies, adult mice were injected intraperitoneally with 20mg of muristerone A suspended in sesame oil. The mice were then observed for approximately two months. For teratogenic studies, pregnant mice were injected with 20mg of muristerone A suspended in sesame oil and both the mother and pups were observed for three months. The results indicate that muristerone maintains its activity when injected into mice, and that it is neither toxic, teratogenic, nor inactivated by serum binding proteins. In addition to the inert qualities of muristerone (an ecdysone), overexpression of VpEcR and RXR appears not to be toxic.

For muristerone bioavailability studies, adult mice were injected intraperitoneally with sesame oil with or without 10mg of muristerone, and were subsequently sacrificed for serum collection. After twelve hours, blood was drawn from the mice, and the serum was isolated by brief centrifugation of the whole blood. In order to conduct transfection assays to test for muristerone activity, serum from sesame oil injected mice was divided, and half was supplemented with muristerone to a final

concentration of 10 μ M. The three batches of mouse serum were diluted 1:10 in DMEM and placed onto CV-1 cells transfected with CMX-GEcR, CMX-hRXRa, and EcREx5-DMTV-Luc.

The results are shown in Figure 4 and indicate that serum from muristerone treated mice yielded a luciferase activity comparable to that seen from untreated mouse serum supplemented with 1 μ M muristerone. The results indicate that single-site injected material should be widely circulated, and that there is little or no blunting of activity due to association with serum proteins.

Example 5

Muristerone dependent gene expression in transgenic mice

To produce transgenic mice, the following DNA constructs were prepared and subsequently injected into fertilized eggs: CD3-VpEcR, CD3-RXR, ESH β (Lee et al., J. Exp. Med. 175:1013-1025 (1992)). Two separate lines of transgenic mice were generated harboring either an ecdysone inducible reporter, ESH β , or a T-cell specific expression construct of VpEcR and RXR, respectively. The former are referred to as reporter mice, the latter are referred to as receptor mice, and double transgenic mice are referred to as receptor/reporter mice. Constructs CD3-VpEcR and CD3-RXR were mixed and coinjected, while ESH β was injected alone. Primary genotyping was performed by Southern blot analysis and the transmission of transgenic mice was monitored by dot blot analysis. Receptor mice were analyzed for VpEcR and RXR expression by Northern blot analysis of RNA collected from these mice. For Northern blot analysis, 15 μ g of total RNA obtained from the thymus, and various tissues as a control, was run on a denaturing gel and blotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane. The blot was probed with a radiolabeled β -gal-specific probe and exposed on film for 2 days. These receptor mice were healthy, fertile, and appeared normal by visual inspection.

In addition, the transgene was transferred to the offspring as expected by Mendelian genetics. This data suggests that overexpression of VpEcR and RXR in T-cells is not toxic.

Receptor expressing mice were bred with reporter mice (containing ESH β) to produce double transgenic receptor/reporter mice. Adult receptor/reporter transgenic mice (genotype=CD3-VpEcR; CD3-RXR; and ESH β) were injected intraperitoneally with sesame oil with or without 10mg of muristerone. Subsequently, a Northern blot analysis was performed on the double transgenic lines using RNA isolated 48 hours after treatment from various tissues including the thymus, brain and liver, to test for the specific induction of an ecdysone inducible promoter. The probe used was specific to the activity of the ecdysone inducible promoter. The autoradiograph was exposed for 36 hrs. The results of the Northern analysis indicate that muristerone treatment of the transgenic mouse containing a T-cell specific expression construct of VpEcR and RXR, and the ecdysone inducible reporter ESH β , caused a significant induction from an ecdysone inducible promoter in the thymus, while low basal activity is observed in its absence.

While the invention has been described in detail with reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood that modifications and variations are within the spirit and scope of that which is described and claimed.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: THE SALK INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES et al.
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: HORMONE-MEDIATED METHODS FOR MODULATING
EXPRESSION OF EXOGENOUS GENES IN MAMMALIAN SYSTEMS, AND
PRODUCTS RELATED THERETO
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 18
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich
 - (B) STREET: 4365 Executive Drive, Suite 1600
 - (C) CITY: San Diego
 - (D) STATE: CA
 - (E) COUNTRY: USA
 - (F) ZIP: 92121
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US 97/05330
 - (B) FILING DATE: 27/03/1997
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Reiter, Stephen E.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 31,192
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: SALK1520WO
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: 619-677-1409
 - (B) TELEFAX: 619-677-1465

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 71 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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Xaa	Xaa	Cys	Xaa	Xaa	Cys	Lys	Xaa	Phe	Phe	Xaa	Arg	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa
					20					25					30
Cys	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Cys	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa
						35				40					45
Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Lys	Xaa	Xaa	Arg	Xaa	Xaa	Cys	Xaa	Xaa	Cys	Arg	Xaa	
			50			55						60			
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	65					70									

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 5 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Glu	Gly	Cys	Lys	Gly
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 5 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Gly Ser Cys Lys Val
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2241 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..2241
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "VgEcR"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

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 96
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CTG GAC ATG TTG GGG GAC GGG GAT TCC CCG GGT CCG GGA TTT ACC CCC
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192
His Asp Ser Ala Pro Tyr Gly Ala Leu Asp Met Ala Asp Phe Glu Phe
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 115 120 125

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255

TGC GAG CCG CCC CAG CAT GCC ACT ATT CCG CTA CTA CCT GAT GAA ATA
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265

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 864
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275

280

285

TTG GCC GTT ATA TAC AAG TTA ATT TGG TAC CAG GAT GGC TAT GAG CAG
 912
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290

295

300

CCA TCT GAA GAG GAT CTC AGG CGT ATA ATG AGT CAA CCC GAT GAG AAC
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 Pro Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Arg Arg Ile Met Ser Gln Pro Asp Glu Asn

305

310

315

320

GAG AGC CAA ACG GAC GTC AGC TTT CGG CAT ATA ACC GAG ATA ACC ATA
1008

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CTC ACG GTC CAG TTG ATT GTT GAG TTT GCT AAA GGT CTA CCA GCG TTT
1056

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ACA AAG ATA CCC CAG GAG GAC CAG ATC ACG TTA CTA AAG GCC TGC TCG
1104

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1152

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375

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385

390

395

400

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1248

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1296

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1344

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435

440

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515

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 1632
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530

535

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 1680
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545

550

555

560

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 1728
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565

570

575

CCT CAG CCT CAG CCC CAG CCC CAA CCC TCC TCC CTG ACC CAG AAC GAT
1776
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580

585

590

TCC CAG CAC CAG ACA CAG CCG CAG CTA CAA CCT CAG CTA CCA CCT CAG
1824
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595

600

605

CTG CAA GGT CAA CTG CAA CCC CAG CTC CAA CCA CAG CTT CAG ACG CAA
1872
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610

615

620

CTC CAG CCA CAG ATT CAA CCA CAG CCA CAG CTC CTT CCC GTC TCC GCT
1920
Leu Gln Pro Gln Ile Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Ala

625

630

635

640

CCC GTG CCC GCC TCC GTA ACC GCA CCT GGT TCC TTG TCC GCG GTC AGT
1968
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645

650

655

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2016
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660

665

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2064
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 2160
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 705 710 715 720

ATG GGT GTA GCC CTG CAT TCG CAC CAA GAG CAG CTT ATC GGG GGA GTG
 2208
 Met Gly Val Ala Leu His Ser His Gln Glu Gln Leu Ile Gly Gly Val
 725 730 735

GCG GTT AAG TCG GAG CAC TCG ACG ACT GCA TAG
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 740 745

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 746 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Met Ala Pro Pro Thr Asp Val Ser Leu Gly Asp Glu Leu His Leu Asp
 1 5 10 15

Gly Glu Asp Val Ala Met Ala His Ala Asp Ala Leu Asp Asp Phe Asp
 20 25 30

Leu Asp Met Leu Gly Asp Gly Asp Ser Pro Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Pro
 35 40 45

His Asp Ser Ala Pro Tyr Gly Ala Leu Asp Met Ala Asp Phe Glu Phe
 50 55 60

Glu Gln Met Phe Thr Asp Ala Leu Gly Ile Asp Glu Tyr Gly Gly Lys
 65 70 75 80

Leu Leu Gly Thr Ser Arg Arg Ile Ser Asn Ser Ile Ser Ser Gly Arg
 85 90 95

Asp Asp Leu Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Asn Gly Tyr Ser Ala Asn Glu

100	105	110
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Glu Glu Leu Cys Leu Val Cys Gly Asp Arg Ala Ser Gly Tyr His Tyr 130 135 140		
Asn Ala Leu Thr Cys Gly Ser Cys Lys Val Phe Phe Arg Arg Ser Val 145 150 155 160		
Thr Lys Ser Ala Val Tyr Cys Cys Lys Phe Gly Arg Ala Cys Glu Met 165 170 175		
Asp Met Tyr Met Arg Arg Lys Cys Gln Glu Cys Arg Leu Lys Lys Cys 180 185 190		
Leu Ala Val Gly Met Arg Pro Glu Cys Val Val Pro Glu Asn Gln Cys 195 200 205		
Ala Met Lys Arg Arg Glu Lys Lys Ala Gln Lys Glu Lys Asp Lys Met 210 215 220		
Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Gln His Gly Gly Asn Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser 225 230 235 240		
Gly Gly Gly Gln Asp Phe Val Lys Lys Glu Ile Leu Asp Leu Met Thr 245 250 255		
Cys Glu Pro Pro Gln His Ala Thr Ile Pro Leu Leu Pro Asp Glu Ile 260 265 270		
Leu Ala Lys Cys Gln Ala Arg Asn Ile Pro Ser Leu Thr Tyr Asn Gln 275 280 285		
Leu Ala Val Ile Tyr Lys Leu Ile Trp Tyr Gln Asp Gly Tyr Glu Glu 290 295 300		
Pro Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Arg Arg Ile Met Ser Gln Pro Asp Glu Asn 305 310 315 320		
Glu Ser Gln Thr Asp Val Ser Phe Arg His Ile Thr Glu Ile Thr Ile 325 330 335		

Leu Thr Val Gln Leu Ile Val Glu Phe Ala Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Phe
 340 345 350

Thr Lys Ile Pro Gln Glu Asp Gln Ile Thr Leu Leu Lys Ala Cys Ser
 355 360 365

Ser Glu Val Met Met Leu Arg Met Ala Arg Arg Tyr Asp His Ser Ser
 370 375 380

Asp Ser Ile Phe Phe Ala Asn Asn Arg Ser Tyr Thr Arg Asp Ser Tyr
 385 390 395 400

Lys Met Ala Gly Met Ala Asp Asn Ile Glu Asp Leu Leu His Phe Cys
 405 410 415

Arg Gln Met Phe Ser Met Lys Val Asp Asn Val Glu Tyr Ala Leu Leu
 420 425 430

Thr Ala Ile Val Ile Phe Ser Asp Arg Pro Gly Leu Glu Lys Ala Gln
 435 440 445

Leu Val Glu Ala Ile Gln Ser Tyr Tyr Ile Asp Thr Leu Arg Ile Tyr
 450 455 460

Ile Leu Asn Arg His Cys Gly Asp Ser Met Ser Leu Val Phe Tyr Ala
 465 470 475 480

Lys Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu Arg Thr Leu Gly Asn Gln Asn
 485 490 495

Ala Glu Met Cys Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Lys Asn Arg Lys Leu Pro Lys
 500 505 510

Phe Leu Glu Glu Ile Trp Asp Val His Ala Ile Pro Pro Ser Val Gln
 515 520 525

Ser His Leu Gln Ile Thr Gln Glu Glu Asn Glu Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala
 530 535 540

Glu Arg Met Arg Ala Ser Val Gly Gly Ala Ile Thr Ala Gly Ile Asp
 545 550 555 560

Cys Asp Ser Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gln His Gln

	565		570		575
Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser Leu Thr Gln Asn Asp	580		585		590
Ser Gln His Gln Thr Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu Pro Pro Gln	595		600		605
Leu Gln Gly Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Thr Gln	610		615		620
Leu Gln Pro Gln Ile Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Ala	625		630		635
Pro Val Pro Ala Ser Val Thr Ala Pro Gly Ser Leu Ser Ala Val Ser	645		650		655
Thr Ser Ser Glu Tyr Met Gly Gly Ser Ala Ala Ile Gly Pro Ile Thr	660		665		670
Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Ser Ile Thr Ala Ala Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Thr	675		680		685
Thr Ser Ala Val Pro Met Gly Asn Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val	690		695		700
Gly Gly Asn Val Ser Met Tyr Ala Asn Ala Gln Thr Ala Met Ala Leu	705		710		715
Met Gly Val Ala Leu His Ser His Gln Glu Gln Leu Ile Gly Gly Val	725		730		735
Ala Val Lys Ser Glu His Ser Thr Thr Ala	740		745		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2241 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 1..2241

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "VpEcR"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

ATG GCC CCC CCG ACC GAT GTC AGC CTG GGG GAC GAG CTC CAC TTA GAC
 48

Met Ala Pro Pro Thr Asp Val Ser Leu Gly Asp Glu Leu His Leu Asp

1

5

10

15

GGC GAG GAC GTG GCG ATG GCG CAT GCC GAC GCG CTA GAC GAT TTC GAT
 96

Gly Glu Asp Val Ala Met Ala His Ala Asp Ala Leu Asp Asp Phe Asp

20

25

30

CTG GAC ATG TTG GGG GAC GGG GAT TCC CCG GGT CCG GGA TTT ACC CCC
 144

Leu Asp Met Leu Gly Asp Gly Asp Ser Pro Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Pro

35

40

45

CAC GAC TCC GCC CCC TAC GGC GCT CTG GAT ATG GCC GAC TTC GAG TTT
 192

His Asp Ser Ala Pro Tyr Gly Ala Leu Asp Met Ala Asp Phe Glu Phe

50

55

60

GAG CAG ATG TTT ACC GAT GCC CTT GGA ATT GAC GAG TAC GGT GGG AAG
 240

Glu Gln Met Phe Thr Asp Ala Leu Gly Ile Asp Glu Tyr Gly Gly Lys

65

70

75

80

CTT CTA GGT ACC TCT AGA AGG ATA TCG AAT TCT ATA TCT TCA GGT CGC
 288

Leu Leu Gly Thr Ser Arg Arg Ile Ser Asn Ser Ile Ser Ser Gly Arg

85

90

95

GAT GAT CTC TCG CCT TCG AGC AGC TTG AAC GGA TAC TCG GCG AAC GAA
 336

Asp Asp Leu Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Asn Gly Tyr Ser Ala Asn Glu

100

105

110

AGC TGC GAT GCG AAG AAG AGC AAG AAG GGA CCT GCG CCA CGG GTG CAA
 384
 Ser Cys Asp Ala Lys Lys Ser Lys Lys Gly Pro Ala Pro Arg Val Gln

115

120

125

GAG GAG CTG TGC CTG GTT TGC GGC GAC AGG GCC TCC GGC TAC CAC TAC
 432
 Glu Glu Leu Cys Leu Val Cys Gly Asp Arg Ala Ser Gly Tyr His Tyr

130

135

140

AAC GCC CTC ACC TGT GAG GGC TGC AAG GGG TTC TTT CGA CGC AGC GTT
 480
 Asn Ala Leu Thr Cys Glu Gly Cys Lys Gly Phe Phe Arg Arg Ser Val

145

150

155

160

ACG AAG AGC GCC GTC TAC TGC TGC AAG TTC GGG CGC GCC TGC GAA ATG
 528
 Thr Lys Ser Ala Val Tyr Cys Cys Lys Phe Gly Arg Ala Cys Glu Met

165

170

175

GAC ATG TAC ATG AGG CGA AAG TGT CAG GAG TGC CGC CTG AAA AAG TGC
 576
 Asp Met Tyr Met Arg Arg Lys Cys Gln Glu Cys Arg Leu Lys Lys Cys

180

185

190

CTG GCC GTG GGT ATG CGG CCG GAA TGC GTC GTC CCG GAG AAC CAA TGT
 624
 Leu Ala Val Gly Met Arg Pro Glu Cys Val Val Pro Glu Asn Gln Cys

195

200

205

GCG ATG AAG CGG CGC GAA AAG AAG GCC CAG AAG GAG AAG GAC AAA ATG
 672
 Ala Met Lys Arg Arg Glu Lys Lys Ala Gln Lys Glu Lys Asp Lys Met

210

215

220

ACC ACT TCG CCG AGC TCT CAG CAT GGC GGC AAT GGC AGC TTG GCC TCT
 720
 Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Gln His Gly Gly Asn Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser

225

230

235

240

GGT GGC GGC CAA GAC TTT GTT AAG AAG GAG ATT CTT GAC CTT ATG ACA
768
Gly Gly Gly Gln Asp Phe Val Lys Lys Glu Ile Leu Asp Leu Met Thr

245

250

255

TGC GAG CCG CCC CAG CAT GCC ACT ATT CCG CTA CTA CCT GAT GAA ATA
816
Cys Glu Pro Pro Gln His Ala Thr Ile Pro Leu Leu Pro Asp Glu Ile

260

265

270

TTG GCC AAG TGT CAA GCG CGC AAT ATA CCT TCC TTA ACG TAC AAT CAG
864
Leu Ala Lys Cys Gln Ala Arg Asn Ile Pro Ser Leu Thr Tyr Asn Gln

275

280

285

TTG GCC GTT ATA TAC AAG TTA ATT TGG TAC CAG GAT GGC TAT GAG CAG
912
Leu Ala Val Ile Tyr Lys Leu Ile Trp Tyr Gln Asp Gly Tyr Glu Gln

290

295

300

CCA TCT GAA GAG GAT CTC AGG CGT ATA ATG AGT CAA CCC GAT GAG AAC
960
Pro Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Arg Arg Ile Met Ser Gln Pro Asp Glu Asn

305

310

315

320

GAG AGC CAA ACG GAC GTC AGC TTT CGG CAT ATA ACC GAG ATA ACC ATA
1008
Glu Ser Gln Thr Asp Val Ser Phe Arg His Ile Thr Glu Ile Thr Ile

325

330

335

CTC ACG GTC CAG TTG ATT GTT GAG TTT GCT AAA GGT CTA CCA GCG TTT
1056
Leu Thr Val Gln Leu Ile Val Glu Phe Ala Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Phe

340

345

350

ACA AAG ATA CCC CAG GAG GAC CAG ATC ACG TTA CTA AAG GCC TGC TCG
1104
Thr Lys Ile Pro Gln Glu Asp Gln Ile Thr Leu Leu Lys Ala Cys Ser

355

360

365

TCG GAG GTG ATG ATG CTG CGT ATG GCA CGA CGC TAT GAC CAC AGC TCG
1152

Ser Glu Val Met Met Leu Arg Met Ala Arg Arg Tyr Asp His Ser Ser

370

375

380

GAC TCA ATA TTC TTC GCG AAT AAT AGA TCA TAT ACG CGG GAT TCT TAC
1200

Asp Ser Ile Phe Phe Ala Asn Asn Arg Ser Tyr Thr Arg Asp Ser Tyr

385

390

395

400

AAA ATG GCC GGA ATG GCT GAT AAC ATT GAA GAC CTG CTG CAT TTC TGC
1248

Lys Met Ala Gly Met Ala Asp Asn Ile Glu Asp Leu Leu His Phe Cys

405

410

415

CGC CAA ATG TTC TCG ATG AAG GTG GAC AAC GTC GAA TAC GCG CTT CTC
1296

Arg Gln Met Phe Ser Met Lys Val Asp Asn Val Glu Tyr Ala Leu Leu

420

425

430

ACT GCC ATT GTG ATC TTC TCG GAC CGG CCG GGC CTG GAG AAG GCC CAA
1344

Thr Ala Ile Val Ile Phe Ser Asp Arg Pro Gly Leu Glu Lys Ala Gln

435

440

445

CTA GTC GAA GCG ATC CAG AGC TAC TAC ATC GAC ACG CTA CGC ATT TAT
1392

Leu Val Glu Ala Ile Gln Ser Tyr Tyr Ile Asp Thr Leu Arg Ile Tyr

450

455

460

ATA CTC AAC CGC CAC TGC GGC GAC TCA ATG AGC CTC GTC TTC TAC GCA
1440

Ile Leu Asn Arg His Cys Gly Asp Ser Met Ser Leu Val Phe Tyr Ala

465

470

475

480

AAG CTG CTC TCG ATC CTC ACC GAG CTG CGT ACG CTG GGC AAC CAG AAC
1488

Lys Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu Arg Thr Leu Gly Asn Gln Asn

485

490

495

GCC GAG ATG TGT TTC TCA CTA AAG CTC AAA AAC CGC AAA CTG CCC AAG
1536
Ala Glu Met Cys Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Lys Asn Arg Lys Leu Pro Lys

500

505

510

TTC CTC GAG GAG ATC TGG GAC GTT CAT GCC ATC CCG CCA TCG GTC CAG
1584
Phe Leu Glu Glu Ile Trp Asp Val His Ala Ile Pro Pro Ser Val Gln

515

520

525

TCG CAC CTT CAG ATT ACC CAG GAG GAG AAC GAG CGT CTC GAG CGG GCT
1632
Ser His Leu Gln Ile Thr Gln Glu Glu Asn Glu Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala

530

535

540

GAG CGT ATG CGG GCA TCG GTT GGG GGC GCC ATT ACC GCC GGC ATT GAT
1680
Glu Arg Met Arg Ala Ser Val Gly Gly Ala Ile Thr Ala Gly Ile Asp

545

550

555

560

TGC GAC TCT GCC TCC ACT TCG GCG GCG GCA GCC GCG GCC CAG CAT CAG
1728
Cys Asp Ser Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gln His Gln

565

570

575

CCT CAG CCT CAG CCC CAG CCC CAA CCC TCC TCC CTG ACC CAG AAC GAT
1776
Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser Leu Thr Gln Asn Asp

580

585

590

TCC CAG CAC CAG ACA CAG CCG CAG CTA CAA CCT CAG CTA CCA CCT CAG
1824
Ser Gln His Gln Thr Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu Pro Pro Gln

595

600

605

CTG CAA GGT CAA CTG CAA CCC CAG CTC CAA CCA CAG CTT CAG ACG CAA
1872
Leu Gln Gly Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Thr Gln

610

615

620

62

CTC CAG CCA CAG ATT CAA CCA CAG CCA CAG CTC CTT CCC GTC TCC GCT
 1920
 Leu Gln Pro Gln Ile Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Ala
 625 630 635 640

CCC GTG CCC GCC TCC GTA ACC GCA CCT GGT TCC TTG TCC GCG GTC AGT
 1968
 Pro Val Pro Ala Ser Val Thr Ala Pro Gly Ser Leu Ser Ala Val Ser
 645 650 655

ACG AGC AGC GAA TAC ATG GGC GGA AGT GCG GCC ATA GGA CCC ATC ACG
 2016
 Thr Ser Ser Glu Tyr Met Gly Gly Ser Ala Ala Ile Gly Pro Ile Thr
 660 665 670

CCG GCA ACC ACC AGC AGT ATC ACG GCT GCC GTT ACC GCT AGC TCC ACC
 2064
 Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Ser Ile Thr Ala Ala Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Thr
 675 680 685

ACA TCA GCG GTA CCG ATG GGC AAC GGA GTT GGA GTC GGT GTT GGG GTG
 2112
 Thr Ser Ala Val Pro Met Gly Asn Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val
 690 695 700

GGC GGC AAC GTC AGC ATG TAT GCG AAC GCC CAG ACG GCG ATG GCC TTG
 2160
 Gly Gly Asn Val Ser Met Tyr Ala Asn Ala Gln Thr Ala Met Ala Leu
 705 710 715 720

ATG GGT GTA GCC CTG CAT TCG CAC CAA GAG CAG CTT ATC GGG GGA GTG
 2208
 Met Gly Val Ala Leu His Ser His Gln Glu Gln Leu Ile Gly Gly Val
 725 730 735

GCG GTT AAG TCG GAG CAC TCG ACG ACT GCA TAG
 2241
 Ala Val Lys Ser Glu His Ser Thr Thr Ala
 740 745

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 746 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Met Ala Pro Pro Thr Asp Val Ser Leu Gly Asp Glu Leu His Leu Asp
 1 5 10 15

Gly Glu Asp Val Ala Met Ala His Ala Asp Ala Leu Asp Asp Phe Asp
 20 25 30

Leu Asp Met Leu Gly Asp Gly Asp Ser Pro Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Pro
 35 40 45

His Asp Ser Ala Pro Tyr Gly Ala Leu Asp Met Ala Asp Phe Glu Phe
 50 55 60

Glu Gln Met Phe Thr Asp Ala Leu Gly Ile Asp Glu Tyr Gly Gly Lys
 65 70 75 80

Leu Leu Gly Thr Ser Arg Arg Ile Ser Asn Ser Ile Ser Ser Gly Arg
 85 90 95

Asp Asp Leu Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Asn Gly Tyr Ser Ala Asn Glu
 100 105 110

Ser Cys Asp Ala Lys Lys Ser Lys Lys Gly Pro Ala Pro Arg Val Gln
 115 120 125

Glu Glu Leu Cys Leu Val Cys Gly Asp Arg Ala Ser Gly Tyr His Tyr
 130 135 140

Asn Ala Leu Thr Cys Glu Gly Cys Lys Gly Phe Phe Arg Arg Ser Val
 145 150 155 160

Thr Lys Ser Ala Val Tyr Cys Cys Lys Phe Gly Arg Ala Cys Glu Met
 165 170 175

Asp Met Tyr Met Arg Arg Lys Cys Gln Glu Cys Arg Leu Lys Lys Cys
 180 185 190

Leu Ala Val Gly Met Arg Pro Glu Cys Val Val Pro Glu Asn Gln Cys

195					200					205									
Ala	Met	Lys	Arg	Arg	Glu	Lys	Lys	Ala	Gln	Lys	Glu	Lys	Asp	Lys	Met				
210					215					220									
Thr	Thr	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gln	His	Gly	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser				
225					230					235					240				
Gly	Gly	Gly	Gln	Asp	Phe	Val	Lys	Lys	Glu	Ile	Leu	Asp	Leu	Met	Thr				
245					250					255									
Cys	Glu	Pro	Pro	Gln	His	Ala	Thr	Ile	Pro	Leu	Leu	Pro	Asp	Glu	Ile				
260					265					270									
Leu	Ala	Lys	Cys	Gln	Ala	Arg	Asn	Ile	Pro	Ser	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Gln				
275					280					285									
Leu	Ala	Val	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Ile	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Gln				
290					295					300									
Pro	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ile	Met	Ser	Gln	Pro	Asp	Glu	Asn				
305					310					315					320				
Glu	Ser	Gln	Thr	Asp	Val	Ser	Phe	Arg	His	Ile	Thr	Glu	Ile	Thr	Ile				
325					330					335									
Leu	Thr	Val	Gln	Leu	Ile	Val	Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Gly	Leu	Pro	Ala	Phe				
340					345					350									
Thr	Lys	Ile	Pro	Gln	Glu	Asp	Gln	Ile	Thr	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Cys	Ser				
355					360					365									
Ser	Glu	Val	Met	Met	Leu	Arg	Met	Ala	Arg	Arg	Tyr	Asp	His	Ser	Ser				
370					375					380									
Asp	Ser	Ile	Phe	Phe	Ala	Asn	Asn	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Arg	Asp	Ser	Tyr				
385					390					395					400				
Lys	Met	Ala	Gly	Met	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ile	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu	His	Phe	Cys				
405					410					415									
Arg	Gln	Met	Phe	Ser	Met	Lys	Val	Asp	Asn	Val	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Leu				
420					425					430									

Thr Ala Ile Val Ile Phe Ser Asp Arg Pro Gly Leu Glu Lys Ala Gln
 435 440 445

Leu Val Glu Ala Ile Gln Ser Tyr Tyr Ile Asp Thr Leu Arg Ile Tyr
 450 455 460

Ile Leu Asn Arg His Cys Gly Asp Ser Met Ser Leu Val Phe Tyr Ala
 465 470 475 480

Lys Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu Arg Thr Leu Gly Asn Gln Asn
 485 490 495

Ala Glu Met Cys Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Lys Asn Arg Lys Leu Pro Lys
 500 505 510

Phe Leu Glu Glu Ile Trp Asp Val His Ala Ile Pro Pro Ser Val Gln
 515 520 525

Ser His Leu Gln Ile Thr Gln Glu Glu Asn Glu Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala
 530 535 540

Glu Arg Met Arg Ala Ser Val Gly Gly Ala Ile Thr Ala Gly Ile Asp
 545 550 555 560

Cys Asp Ser Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gln His Gln
 565 570 575

Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser Leu Thr Gln Asn Asp
 580 585 590

Ser Gln His Gln Thr Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu Pro Pro Gln
 595 600 605

Leu Gln Gly Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Thr Gln
 610 615 620

Leu Gln Pro Gln Ile Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Ala
 625 630 635 640

Pro Val Pro Ala Ser Val Thr Ala Pro Gly Ser Leu Ser Ala Val Ser
 645 650 655

Thr Ser Ser Glu Tyr Met Gly Gly Ser Ala Ala Ile Gly Pro Ile Thr

66

660

665

670

Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Ser Ile Thr Ala Ala Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Thr
 675 680 685

Thr Ser Ala Val Pro Met Gly Asn Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val
 690 695 700

Gly Gly Asn Val Ser Met Tyr Ala Asn Ala Gln Thr Ala Met Ala Leu
 705 710 715 720

Met Gly Val Ala Leu His Ser His Gln Glu Gln Leu Ile Gly Gly Val
 725 730 735

Ala Val Lys Ser Glu His Ser Thr Thr Ala
 740 745

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 3126 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..3126
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "GECR"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

ATG GAC TCC AAA GAA TCA TTA ACT CCT GGT AGA GAA GAA AAC CCC AGC
 48

Met Asp Ser Lys Glu Ser Leu Thr Pro Gly Arg Glu Glu Asn Pro Ser

1

5

10

15

AGT GTG CTT GCT CAG GAG AGG GGA GAT GTG ATG GAC TTC TAT AAA ACC
 96

Ser Val Leu Ala Gln Glu Arg Gly Asp Val Met Asp Phe Tyr Lys Thr

20

25

30

67

CTA AGA GGA GGA GCT ACT GTG AAG GTT TCT GCG TCT TCA CCC TCA CTG
 144
 Leu Arg Gly Gly Ala Thr Val Lys Val Ser Ala Ser Ser Pro Ser Leu

35

40

45

GCT GTC GCT TCT CAA TCA GAC TCC AAG CAG CGA AGA CTT TTG GTT GAT
 192
 Ala Val Ala Ser Gln Ser Asp Ser Lys Gln Arg Arg Leu Leu Val Asp

50

55

60

TTT CCA AAA GGC TCA GTA AGC AAT GCG CAG CAG CCA GAT CTG TCC AAA
 240
 Phe Pro Lys Gly Ser Val Ser Asn Ala Gln Gln Pro Asp Leu Ser Lys

65

70

75

80

GCA GTT TCA CTC TCA ATG GGA CTG TAT ATG GGA GAG ACA GAA ACA AAA
 288
 Ala Val Ser Leu Ser Met Gly Leu Tyr Met Gly Glu Thr Glu Thr Lys

85

90

95

GTG ATG GGA AAT GAC CTG GGA TTC CCA CAG CAG GGC CAA ATC AGC CTT
 336
 Val Met Gly Asn Asp Leu Gly Phe Pro Gln Gln Gly Gln Ile Ser Leu

100

105

110

TCC TCG GGG GAA ACA GAC TTA AAG CTT TTG GAA GAA AGC ATT GCA AAC
 384
 Ser Ser Gly Glu Thr Asp Leu Lys Leu Leu Glu Glu Ser Ile Ala Asn

115

120

125

CTC AAT AGG TCG ACC AGT GTT CCA GAG AAC CCC AAG AGT TCA GCA TCC
 432
 Leu Asn Arg Ser Thr Ser Val Pro Glu Asn Pro Lys Ser Ser Ala Ser

130

135

140

ACT GCT GTG TCT GCT GCC CCC ACA GAG AAG GAG TTT CCA AAA ACT CAC
 480
 Thr Ala Val Ser Ala Ala Pro Thr Glu Lys Glu Phe Pro Lys Thr His

145

150

155

160

TCT GAT GTA TCT TCA GAA CAG CAA CAT TTG AAG GGC CAG ACT GGC ACC
528
Ser Asp Val Ser Ser Glu Gln Gln His Leu Lys Gly Gln Thr Gly Thr

165

170

175

AAC GGT GGC AAT GTG AAA TTG TAT ACC ACA GAC CAA AGC ACC TTT GAC
576
Asn Gly Gly Asn Val Lys Leu Tyr Thr Thr Asp Gln Ser Thr Phe Asp

180

185

190

ATT TTG CAG GAT TTG GAG TTT TCT TCT GGG TCC CCA GGT AAA GAG ACG
624
Ile Leu Gln Asp Leu Glu Phe Ser Ser Gly Ser Pro Gly Lys Glu Thr

195

200

205

AAT GAG AGT CCT TGG AGA TCA GAC CTG TTG ATA GAT GAA AAC TGT TTG
672
Asn Glu Ser Pro Trp Arg Ser Asp Leu Leu Ile Asp Glu Asn Cys Leu

210

215

220

CTT TCT CCT CTG GCG GGA GAA GAC GAT TCA TTC CTT TTG GAA GGA AAC
720
Leu Ser Pro Leu Ala Gly Glu Asp Asp Ser Phe Leu Leu Glu Gly Asn

225

230

235

240

TCG AAT GAG GAC TGC AAG CCT CTC ATT TTA CCG GAC ACT AAA CCC AAA
768
Ser Asn Glu Asp Cys Lys Pro Leu Ile Leu Pro Asp Thr Lys Pro Lys

245

250

255

ATT AAG GAT AAT GGA GAT CTG GTT TTG TCA AGC CCC AGT AAT GTA ACA
816
Ile Lys Asp Asn Gly Asp Leu Val Leu Ser Ser Pro Ser Asn Val Thr

260

265

270

CTG CCC CAA GTG AAA ACA GAA AAA GAA GAT TTC ATC GAA CTC TGC ACC
864
Leu Pro Gln Val Lys Thr Glu Lys Glu Asp Phe Ile Glu Leu Cys Thr

275

280

285

CCT GGG GTA ATT AAG CAA GAG AAA CTG GGC ACA GTT TAC TGT CAG GCA
 912
 Pro Gly Val Ile Lys Gln Glu Lys Leu Gly Thr Val Tyr Cys Gln Ala
 290 295 300

AGC TTT CCT GGA GCA AAT ATA ATT GGT AAT AAA ATG TCT GCC ATT TCT
 960
 Ser Phe Pro Gly Ala Asn Ile Ile Gly Asn Lys Met Ser Ala Ile Ser
 305 310 315 320

GTT CAT GGT GTG AGT ACC TCT GGA GGA CAG ATG TAC CAC TAT GAC ATG
 1008
 Val His Gly Val Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Gln Met Tyr His Tyr Asp Met
 325 330 335

AAT ACA GCA TCC CTT TCT CAA CAG CAG GAT CAG AAG CCT ATT TTT AAT
 1056
 Asn Thr Ala Ser Leu Ser Gln Gln Gln Asp Gln Lys Pro Ile Phe Asn
 340 345 350

GTC ATT CCA CCA ATT CCC GTT GGT TCC GAA AAT TGG AAT AGG TGC CAA
 1104
 Val Ile Pro Pro Ile Pro Val Gly Ser Glu Asn Trp Asn Arg Cys Gln
 355 360 365

GGA TCT GGA GAT GAC AAC TTG ACT TCT CTG GGG ACT CTG AAC TTC CCT
 1152
 Gly Ser Gly Asp Asp Asn Leu Thr Ser Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Phe Pro
 370 375 380

GGT CGA ACA GTT TTT TCT AAT GGC TAT TCA AGC CCC AGC ATG AGA CCA
 1200
 Gly Arg Thr Val Phe Ser Asn Gly Tyr Ser Ser Pro Ser Met Arg Pro
 385 390 395 400

GAT GTA AGC TCT CCT CCA TCC AGC TCC TCA ACA GCA ACA ACA GGA CCA
 1248
 Asp Val Ser Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Thr Thr Gly Pro
 405 410 415

CCT CCC AGC GGC CGC GTG CAA GAG GAG CTG TGC CTG GTT TGC GGC GAC
 1296
 Pro Pro Ser Gly Arg Val Gln Glu Glu Leu Cys Leu Val Cys Gly Asp
 420 425 430

AGG GCC TCC GGC TAC CAC TAC AAC GCC CTC ACC TGT GGA TCC TGC AAG
 1344
 Arg Ala Ser Gly Tyr His Tyr Asn Ala Leu Thr Cys Gly Ser Cys Lys
 435 440 445

GTG TTC TTT CGA CGC AGC GTT ACG AAG AGC GCC GTC TAC TGC TGC AAG
 1392
 Val Phe Phe Arg Arg Ser Val Thr Lys Ser Ala Val Tyr Cys Cys Lys
 450 455 460

TTC GGG CGC GCC TGC GAA ATG GAC ATG TAC ATG AGG CGA AAG TGT CAG
 1440
 Phe Gly Arg Ala Cys Glu Met Asp Met Tyr Met Arg Arg Lys Cys Gln
 465 470 475 480

GAG TGC CGC CTG AAA AAG TGC CTG GCC GTG GGT ATG CGG CCG GAA TGC
 1488
 Glu Cys Arg Leu Lys Lys Cys Leu Ala Val Gly Met Arg Pro Glu Cys
 485 490 495

GTC GTC CCG GAG AAC CAA TGT GCG ATG AAG CGG CGC GAA AAG AAG GCC
 1536
 Val Val Pro Glu Asn Gln Cys Ala Met Lys Arg Arg Glu Lys Lys Ala
 500 505 510

CAG AAG GAG AAG GAC AAA ATG ACC ACT TCG CCG AGC TCT CAG CAT GGC
 1584
 Gln Lys Glu Lys Asp Lys Met Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Gln His Gly
 515 520 525

GGC AAT GGC AGC TTG GCC TCT GGT GGC GGC CAA GAC TTT GTT AAG AAG
 1632
 Gly Asn Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly Gln Asp Phe Val Lys Lys
 530 535 540

GAG ATT CTT GAC CTT ATG ACA TGC GAG CCG CCC CAG CAT GCC ACT ATT
1680

Glu Ile Leu Asp Leu Met Thr Cys Glu Pro Pro Gln His Ala Thr Ile

545

550

555

560

CCG CTA CTA CCT GAT GAA ATA TTG GCC AAG TGT CAA GCG CGC AAT ATA
1728

Pro Leu Leu Pro Asp Glu Ile Leu Ala Lys Cys Gln Ala Arg Asn Ile

565

570

575

CCT TCC TTA ACG TAC AAT CAG TTG GCC GTT ATA TAC AAG TTA ATT TGG
1776

Pro Ser Leu Thr Tyr Asn Gln Leu Ala Val Ile Tyr Lys Leu Ile Trp

580

585

590

TAC CAG GAT GGC TAT GAG CAG CCA TCT GAA GAG GAT CTC AGG CGT ATA
1824

Tyr Gln Asp Gly Tyr Glu Gln Pro Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Arg Arg Ile

595

600

605

ATG AGT CAA CCC GAT GAG AAC GAG AGC CAA ACG GAC GTC AGC TTT CGG
1872

Met Ser Gln Pro Asp Glu Asn Glu Ser Gln Thr Asp Val Ser Phe Arg

610

615

620

CAT ATA ACC GAG ATA ACC ATA CTC ACG GTC CAG TTG ATT GTT GAG TTT
1920

His Ile Thr Glu Ile Thr Ile Leu Thr Val Gln Leu Ile Val Glu Phe

625

630

635

640

GCT AAA GGT CTA CCA GCG TTT ACA AAG ATA CCC CAG GAG GAC CAG ATC
1968

Ala Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Phe Thr Lys Ile Pro Gln Glu Asp Gln Ile

645

650

655

ACG TTA CTA AAG GCC TGC TCG TCG GAG GTG ATG ATG CTG CGT ATG GCA
2016

Thr Leu Leu Lys Ala Cys Ser Ser Glu Val Met Met Leu Arg Met Ala

660

665

670

CGA CGC TAT GAC CAC AGC TCG GAC TCA ATA TTC TTC GCG AAT AAT AGA
 2064
 Arg Arg Tyr Asp His Ser Ser Asp Ser Ile Phe Phe Ala Asn Asn Arg
 675 680 685

TCA TAT ACG CGG GAT TCT TAC AAA ATG GCC GGA ATG GCT GAT AAC ATT
 2112
 Ser Tyr Thr Arg Asp Ser Tyr Lys Met Ala Gly Met Ala Asp Asn Ile
 690 695 700

GAA GAC CTG CTG CAT TTC TGC CGC CAA ATG TTC TCG ATG AAG GTG GAC
 2160
 Glu Asp Leu Leu His Phe Cys Arg Gln Met Phe Ser Met Lys Val Asp
 705 710 715 720

AAC GTC GAA TAC GCG CTT CTC ACT GCC ATT GTG ATC TTC TCG GAC CGG
 2208
 Asn Val Glu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Ala Ile Val Ile Phe Ser Asp Arg
 725 730 735

CCG GGC CTG GAG AAG GCC CAA CTA GTC GAA GCG ATC CAG AGC TAC TAC
 2256
 Pro Gly Leu Glu Lys Ala Gln Leu Val Glu Ala Ile Gln Ser Tyr Tyr
 740 745 750

ATC GAC ACG CTA CGC ATT TAT ATA CTC AAC CGC CAC TGC GGC GAC TCA
 2304
 Ile Asp Thr Leu Arg Ile Tyr Ile Leu Asn Arg His Cys Gly Asp Ser
 755 760 765

ATG AGC CTC GTC TTC TAC GCA AAG CTG CTC TCG ATC CTC ACC GAG CTG
 2352
 Met Ser Leu Val Phe Tyr Ala Lys Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu
 770 775 780

CGT ACG CTG GGC AAC CAG AAC GCC GAG ATG TGT TTC TCA CTA AAG CTC
 2400
 Arg Thr Leu Gly Asn Gln Asn Ala Glu Met Cys Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu
 785 790 795 800

AAA AAC CGC AAA CTG CCC AAG TTC CTC GAG GAG ATC TGG GAC GTT CAT
2448

Lys Asn Arg Lys Leu Pro Lys Phe Leu Glu Glu Ile Trp Asp Val His

805

810

815

GCC ATC CCG CCA TCG GTC CAG TCG CAC CTT CAG ATT ACC CAG GAG GAG
2496

Ala Ile Pro Pro Ser Val Gln Ser His Leu Gln Ile Thr Gln Glu Glu

820

825

830

AAC GAG CGT CTC GAG CGG GCT GAG CGT ATG CGG GCA TCG GTT GGG GGC
2544

Asn Glu Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala Glu Arg Met Arg Ala Ser Val Gly Gly

835

840

845

GCC ATT ACC GCC GGC ATT GAT TGC GAC TCT GCC TCC ACT TCG GCG GCG
2592

Ala Ile Thr Ala Gly Ile Asp Cys Asp Ser Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala Ala

850

855

860

GCA GCC GCG GCC CAG CAT CAG CCT CAG CCT CAG CCC CAG CCC CAA CCC
2640

Ala Ala Ala Ala Gln His Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro

865

870

875

880

TCC TCC CTG ACC CAG AAC GAT TCC CAG CAC CAG ACA CAG CCG CAG CTA
2688

Ser Ser Leu Thr Gln Asn Asp Ser Gln His Gln Thr Gln Pro Gln Leu

885

890

895

CAA CCT CAG CTA CCA CCT CAG CTG CAA GGT CAA CTG CAA CCC CAG CTC
2736

Gln Pro Gln Leu Pro Pro Gln Leu Gln Gly Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu

900

905

910

CAA CCA CAG CTT CAG ACG CAA CTC CAG CCA CAG ATT CAA CCA CAG CCA
2784

Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Thr Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Ile Gln Pro Gln Pro

915

920

925

CAG CTC CTT CCC GTC TCC GCT CCC GTG CCC GCC TCC GTA ACC GCA CCT
2832
Gln Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Ala Pro Val Pro Ala Ser Val Thr Ala Pro
930 935 940

GGT TCC TTG TCC GCG GTC AGT ACG AGC AGC GAA TAC ATG GGC GGA AGT
2880
Gly Ser Leu Ser Ala Val Ser Thr Ser Ser Glu Tyr Met Gly Gly Ser
945 950 955 960

GCG GCC ATA GGA CCC ATC ACG CCG GCA ACC ACC AGC AGT ATC ACG GCT
2928
Ala Ala Ile Gly Pro Ile Thr Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Ser Ile Thr Ala
965 970 975

GCC GTT ACC GCT AGC TCC ACC ACA TCA GCG GTA CCG ATG GGC AAC GGA
2976
Ala Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Ala Val Pro Met Gly Asn Gly
980 985 990

GTT GGA GTC GGT GTT GGG GTG GGC GGC AAC GTC AGC ATG TAT GCG AAC
3024
Val Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val Gly Gly Asn Val Ser Met Tyr Ala Asn
995 1000 1005

GCC CAG ACG GCG ATG GCC TTG ATG GGT GTA GCC CTG CAT TCG CAC CAA
3072
Ala Gln Thr Ala Met Ala Leu Met Gly Val Ala Leu His Ser His Gln
1010 1015 1020

GAG CAG CTT ATC GGG GGA GTG GCG GTT AAG TCG GAG CAC TCG ACG ACT
3120
Glu Gln Leu Ile Gly Gly Val Ala Val Lys Ser Glu His Ser Thr Thr
1025 1030 1035 1040

GCA TAG
3126
Ala

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

75

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1041 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

Met Asp Ser Lys Glu Ser Leu Thr Pro Gly Arg Glu Glu Asn Pro Ser
 1 5 10 15

Ser Val Leu Ala Gln Glu Arg Gly Asp Val Met Asp Phe Tyr Lys Thr
 20 25 30

Leu Arg Gly Gly Ala Thr Val Lys Val Ser Ala Ser Ser Pro Ser Leu
 35 40 45

Ala Val Ala Ser Gln Ser Asp Ser Lys Gln Arg Arg Leu Leu Val Asp
 50 55 60

Phe Pro Lys Gly Ser Val Ser Asn Ala Gln Gln Pro Asp Leu Ser Lys
 65 70 75 80

Ala Val Ser Leu Ser Met Gly Leu Tyr Met Gly Glu Thr Glu Thr Lys
 85 90 95

Val Met Gly Asn Asp Leu Gly Phe Pro Gln Gln Gly Gln Ile Ser Leu
 100 105 110

Ser Ser Gly Glu Thr Asp Leu Lys Leu Leu Glu Glu Ser Ile Ala Asn
 115 120 125

Leu Asn Arg Ser Thr Ser Val Pro Glu Asn Pro Lys Ser Ser Ala Ser
 130 135 140

Thr Ala Val Ser Ala Ala Pro Thr Glu Lys Glu Phe Pro Lys Thr His
 145 150 155 160

Ser Asp Val Ser Ser Glu Gln Gln His Leu Lys Gly Gln Thr Gly Thr
 165 170 175

Asn Gly Gly Asn Val Lys Leu Tyr Thr Thr Asp Gln Ser Thr Phe Asp
 180 185 190

Ile Leu Gln Asp Leu Glu Phe Ser Ser Gly Ser Pro Gly Lys Glu Thr

195	200	205
Asn Glu Ser Pro Trp Arg Ser Asp Leu Leu Ile Asp Glu Asn Cys Leu 210 215 220		
Leu Ser Pro Leu Ala Gly Glu Asp Asp Ser Phe Leu Leu Glu Gly Asn 225 230 235 240		
Ser Asn Glu Asp Cys Lys Pro Leu Ile Leu Pro Asp Thr Lys Pro Lys 245 250 255		
Ile Lys Asp Asn Gly Asp Leu Val Leu Ser Ser Pro Ser Asn Val Thr 260 265 270		
Leu Pro Gln Val Lys Thr Glu Lys Glu Asp Phe Ile Glu Leu Cys Thr 275 280 285		
Pro Gly Val Ile Lys Gln Glu Lys Leu Gly Thr Val Tyr Cys Gln Ala 290 295 300		
Ser Phe Pro Gly Ala Asn Ile Ile Gly Asn Lys Met Ser Ala Ile Ser 305 310 315 320		
Val His Gly Val Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Gln Met Tyr His Tyr Asp Met 325 330 335		
Asn Thr Ala Ser Leu Ser Gln Gln Gln Asp Gln Lys Pro Ile Phe Asn 340 345 350		
Val Ile Pro Pro Ile Pro Val Gly Ser Glu Asn Trp Asn Arg Cys Gln 355 360 365		
Gly Ser Gly Asp Asp Asn Leu Thr Ser Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Phe Pro 370 375 380		
Gly Arg Thr Val Phe Ser Asn Gly Tyr Ser Ser Pro Ser Met Arg Pro 385 390 395 400		
Asp Val Ser Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Thr Thr Gly Pro 405 410 415		
Pro Pro Ser Gly Arg Val Gln Glu Glu Leu Cys Leu Val Cys Gly Asp 420 425 430		

Arg Ala Ser Gly Tyr His Tyr Asn Ala Leu Thr Cys Gly Ser Cys Lys
 435 440 445

Val Phe Phe Arg Arg Ser Val Thr Lys Ser Ala Val Tyr Cys Cys Lys
 450 455 460

Phe Gly Arg Ala Cys Glu Met Asp Met Tyr Met Arg Arg Lys Cys Gln
 465 470 475 480

Glu Cys Arg Leu Lys Lys Cys Leu Ala Val Gly Met Arg Pro Glu Cys
 485 490 495

Val Val Pro Glu Asn Gln Cys Ala Met Lys Arg Arg Glu Lys Lys Ala
 500 505 510

Gln Lys Glu Lys Asp Lys Met Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Gln His Gly
 515 520 525

Gly Asn Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly Gln Asp Phe Val Lys Lys
 530 535 540

Glu Ile Leu Asp Leu Met Thr Cys Glu Pro Pro Gln His Ala Thr Ile
 545 550 555 560

Pro Leu Leu Pro Asp Glu Ile Leu Ala Lys Cys Gln Ala Arg Asn Ile
 565 570 575

Pro Ser Leu Thr Tyr Asn Gln Leu Ala Val Ile Tyr Lys Leu Ile Trp
 580 585 590

Tyr Gln Asp Gly Tyr Glu Gln Pro Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Arg Arg Ile
 595 600 605

Met Ser Gln Pro Asp Glu Asn Glu Ser Gln Thr Asp Val Ser Phe Arg
 610 615 620

His Ile Thr Glu Ile Thr Ile Leu Thr Val Gln Leu Ile Val Glu Phe
 625 630 635 640

Ala Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Phe Thr Lys Ile Pro Gln Glu Asp Gln Ile
 645 650 655

Thr Leu Leu Lys Ala Cys Ser Ser Glu Val Met Met Leu Arg Met Ala
 660 665 670

Arg Arg Tyr Asp His Ser Ser Asp Ser Ile Phe Phe Ala Asn Asn Arg
 675 680 685

Ser Tyr Thr Arg Asp Ser Tyr Lys Met Ala Gly Met Ala Asp Asn Ile
 690 695 700

Glu Asp Leu Leu His Phe Cys Arg Gln Met Phe Ser Met Lys Val Asp
 705 710 715 720

Asn Val Glu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Ala Ile Val Ile Phe Ser Asp Arg
 725 730 735

Pro Gly Leu Glu Lys Ala Gln Leu Val Glu Ala Ile Gln Ser Tyr Tyr
 740 745 750

Ile Asp Thr Leu Arg Ile Tyr Ile Leu Asn Arg His Cys Gly Asp Ser
 755 760 765

Met Ser Leu Val Phe Tyr Ala Lys Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu
 770 775 780

Arg Thr Leu Gly Asn Gln Asn Ala Glu Met Cys Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu
 785 790 795 800

Lys Asn Arg Lys Leu Pro Lys Phe Leu Glu Glu Ile Trp Asp Val His
 805 810 815

Ala Ile Pro Pro Ser Val Gln Ser His Leu Gln Ile Thr Gln Glu Glu
 820 825 830

Asn Glu Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala Glu Arg Met Arg Ala Ser Val Gly Gly
 835 840 845

Ala Ile Thr Ala Gly Ile Asp Cys Asp Ser Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala Ala
 850 855 860

Ala Ala Ala Ala Gln His Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro
 865 870 875 880

Ser Ser Leu Thr Gln Asn Asp Ser Gln His Gln Thr Gln Pro Gln Leu
 885 890 895

Gln Pro Gln Leu Pro Pro Gln Leu Gln Gly Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Leu

	900		905		910
Gln Pro Gln Leu Gln Thr Gln Leu Gln Pro Gln Ile Gln Pro Gln Pro	915	920	925		
Gln Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Ala Pro Val Pro Ala Ser Val Thr Ala Pro	930	935	940		
Gly Ser Leu Ser Ala Val Ser Thr Ser Ser Glu Tyr Met Gly Gly Ser	945	950	955	960	
Ala Ala Ile Gly Pro Ile Thr Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Ser Ile Thr Ala	965	970	975		
Ala Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Ala Val Pro Met Gly Asn Gly	980	985	990		
Val Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val Gly Gly Asn Val Ser Met Tyr Ala Asn	995	1000	1005		
Ala Gln Thr Ala Met Ala Leu Met Gly Val Ala Leu His Ser His Gln	1010	1015	1020		
Glu Gln Leu Ile Gly Gly Val Ala Val Lys Ser Glu His Ser Thr Thr	1025	1030	1035	1040	
Ala					

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 13 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
- (B) LOCATION: 7
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "Modified Ecdysone Response Element"
/note= "N at position 7 is 0 up to 5 nucleotides,
with 1 nucleotide being especially preferred."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

RGBNNMNTGN NCY
13

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 13 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
- (B) LOCATION: 7
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "Modified Ecdysone Response Element"
/note= "N at position 7 can be 0 up to 5 nucleotides, with 1 nucleotide being preferred."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

RGNNCANKNN VCY
13

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 13 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

AGTGCANTGT TCT
13

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 13 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
- (B) LOCATION: 7
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "Ecdysone Response Element"
/note= "N at position 7 can be 0 up to 5
nucleotides, with 3 nucleotides being preferred."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

RGBNNMNRGB NNM
13

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 49 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

TACAACGCC TCACCTGTGG ATCCTGCAAG GTGTTTCTTT CGACGCAGC
49

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 53 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

GTACTCCCGG GCGGGGCTA TCGGGGCGG GGCTAATCGC TAGGGGCGGG GCA
53

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 53 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

GTACTGCCCC GCCCCTAGCG ATTAGCCCCG CCCCGCATAG CCCC GCCCGG GGA
53

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 34 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

AGCTCGATGG ACAAGTGCAT TGTTCCTTGC TGAA
34

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 35 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

AGCTTTCAGC AAGAGAACAA TGCACTTGTC CATCG
35

That which is claimed is:

1. A method for modulating the expression of an exogenous gene in a mammalian subject containing:

5 (i) a DNA construct comprising said exogenous gene under the control of an ecdysone response element; and

10 (ii) a modified ecdysone receptor which, in the presence of a ligand therefor, and optionally in the further presence of a receptor capable of acting as a silent partner therefor, binds to said modified ecdysone response element;

15 said method comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a ligand for said modified ecdysone receptor; wherein said ligand is not normally present in the cells of said subject; and wherein said ligand is not toxic to said subject.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said ecdysone response element is a modified response element which comprises, in any order, a first half-site and a second half-site separated by a spacer of 0-5 nucleotides;
5 wherein said first half-site has the sequence:

-RGBNNM-,

wherein

10 each R is independently selected from A or G;
each B is independently selected from G, C, or T;
each N is independently selected from A, T, C, or G; and

each M is independently selected from A or C;
with the proviso that at least 4 nucleotides of each
15 -RGBNNM- group of nucleotides are identical with the
nucleotides at comparable positions of the sequence
-AGGTCA-; and

said second half-site is obtained from a
glucocorticoid receptor subfamily response element.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein said
first half-site is obtained from an ecdysone response
element and said second half-site is obtained from a
hormone response element selected from a glucocorticoid
5 response element, a mineralocorticoid response element, a
progesterone response element or an androgen response
element.

4. A method according to claim 2, wherein said
response element has substantially no binding affinity for
farnesoid X receptor (FXR).

5. A method according to claim 2, wherein said
first half-site is obtained from an ecdysone response
element and said second half-site is obtained from a
glucocorticoid response element.

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein said
first half-site is AGTGCA and said second half-site is
TGTTCT.

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein said
response element has the sequence AGTGCA-N-TGTTCT.

8. A method according to claim 2, wherein said modified ecdysone receptor comprises:

an ecdysone ligand binding domain;

5 a DNA-binding domain obtained from a DNA-binding protein; and

an activation domain of a transcription factor,

10 wherein at least one of said DNA-binding domain or said activation domain is not obtained from a native ecdysone receptor,

with the proviso that when said activation domain is derived from a glucocorticoid receptor, said DNA-binding domain is not derived from a glucocorticoid receptor or an E. coli LexA protein.

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein said modified ecdysone receptor is further characterized as having substantially no constitutive activity in mammalian cells.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the DNA-binding domain of said modified ecdysone receptor is derived from a member of the steroid/thyroid hormone superfamily of receptors.

11. A method according to claim 10, wherein said member of the steroid/thyroid hormone superfamily of receptors is selected from: EcR, vitamin D₃ receptor, RAR α , RAR β , RAR γ , RXR α , RXR β , RXR γ , TR α , TR β , or ER.

12. A method according to claim 11, wherein the DNA-binding domain of the modified ecdysone receptor is characterized as having a P-box amino acid sequence that differs from the P-box amino acid sequence of the naturally
5 occurring DNA-binding domain.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein said modified P-box amino acid sequence preferentially binds to a different hormone response element half-site than said naturally occurring P-box amino acid sequence.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein the DNA-binding domain of said modified ecdysone receptor is derived from EcR and the P-box amino acid sequence is GSCKV (SEQ ID NO:3).

15. A method according to claim 8, wherein said activation domain is obtained from a member of the steroid/thyroid hormone superfamily of receptors.

16. A method according to claim 8, wherein said activation domain is selected from a glucocorticoid receptor activation domain, a VP16 activation domain or a GAL4 activation domain.

17. A method according to claim 1, wherein said modified ecdysone receptor is selected from VpEcR, VgEcR or GEcR.

18. A method according to claim 17, wherein said modified ecdysone receptor is VgEcR having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5.

19. A method according to claim 1, wherein said receptor capable of acting as a silent partner is RXR.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein said RXR is exogenous to said mammalian subject.

21. A method according to claim 1, wherein said exogenous gene is a wild type gene and/or therapeutic gene.

22. A method according to claim 21, wherein said wild type gene is selected from genes which encode products:

5 the substantial absence of which leads to the occurrence of a non-normal state in said subject; or

a substantial excess of which leads to the occurrence of a non-normal state in said subject.

23. A method according to claim 21, wherein said therapeutic gene is selected from those which encode products:

5 which are toxic to the cells in which they are expressed; or

which impart a beneficial property to said subject.

24. A method of inducing the expression of an exogenous gene in a mammalian subject containing:

5 (i) a DNA construct comprising an exogenous gene under the control of an ecdysone response element,

10 (ii) DNA encoding a modified ecdysone receptor under the control of an inducible promoter; wherein said modified ecdysone receptor, in the presence of a ligand therefor, and optionally in the further presence of a receptor capable of acting as a silent partner therefor, binds to said ecdysone response element, and

15 (iii) a ligand for said modified ecdysone receptor;

said method comprising subjecting said subject to conditions suitable to induce expression of said modified ecdysone receptor.

25. A method of inducing expression of an exogenous gene in a mammalian subject containing a DNA construct containing said exogenous gene under the control of an ecdysone response element, said method comprising
5 introducing into said subject:

a modified ecdysone receptor; and

a ligand for said modified ecdysone receptor,

wherein said receptor, in combination with a
10 ligand therefor, and optionally in the further presence of a receptor capable of acting as a silent partner therefor, binds to said ecdysone response element, activating transcription therefrom.

26. A method for the expression of a recombinant product detrimental to a host organism, said method comprising:

transforming suitable host cells with:

- 5 (i) a DNA construct encoding said recombinant product under the control of an ecdysone response element, and
(ii) DNA encoding a modified ecdysone receptor;

10 growing said host cells in suitable media; and
inducing expression of said recombinant product by introducing into said host cells ligand(s) for said modified ecdysone receptor, and optionally a receptor capable of acting as a silent partner for said modified
15 ecdysone receptor.

27. A modified ecdysone receptor comprising:
an ecdysone ligand binding domain;
a DNA-binding domain obtained from a DNA-binding protein; and
5 an activation domain of a transcription factor,
wherein at least one of said DNA-binding domain or said activation domain is not obtained from a native ecdysone receptor,
10 with the proviso that when said activation domain is derived from a glucocorticoid receptor, said DNA-binding domain is not derived from a glucocorticoid receptor or an E. coli LexA protein.
28. A nucleic acid encoding a modified ecdysone receptor according to claim 27.
29. A homomeric receptor comprising a plurality of modified ecdysone receptors according to claim 27.
30. A heterodimeric receptor comprising a modified ecdysone receptor according to claim 27, and at least one silent partner of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors.
31. A heterodimeric receptor according to claim 30, wherein said silent partner is a mammalian-derived receptor.
32. A heterodimeric receptor according to claim 31, wherein said mammalian-derived receptor is RXR.

33. A modified ecdysone receptor response element comprising, in any order, a first half-site and a second half-site separated by a spacer of 1-5 nucleotides; wherein said first half-site has the
5 sequence:

-RGBNNM-,

wherein

each R is independently selected from A or G;
each B is independently selected from G, C, or T;
10 each N is independently selected from A, T, C, or G; and

each M is independently selected from A or C;
with the proviso that at least 4 nucleotides of each -RGBNNM- group of nucleotides are identical with the
15 nucleotides at comparable positions of the sequence -AGGTCA-; and

said second half-site is obtained from a glucocorticoid receptor subfamily response element.

34. A gene transfer vector comprising a transcription regulatory region having a minimal promoter, and a modified ecdysone response element according to claim 33, wherein said regulatory region is operatively
5 associated with DNA containing an exogenous gene, and wherein said modified ecdysone response element is present in 1 up to about 6 copies.

35. A vector according to claim 34, wherein said regulatory region further comprises a binding site for a ubiquitous transcription factor.

36. A vector according to claim 35, wherein said binding site is positioned between said promoter and said synthetic ecdysone response element.

37. A vector according to claim 36, wherein said ubiquitous transcription factor is Spl.

38. A vector according to claim 34, wherein said promoter is tissue-specific.

39. A recombinant cell containing a nucleic acid encoding a modified ecdysone receptor according to claim 28.

40. A transgenic mammal containing a nucleic acid encoding a modified ecdysone receptor according to claim 28.

41. A method for inducing expression of an exogenous gene in a transgenic mammal according to claim 40, said method comprising:

5 introducing into said mammal a DNA construct encoding an exogenous gene under the transcription control of an ecdysone response element responsive to said modified ecdysone receptor; and

10 administering to said mammal an amount of ligand for said modified ecdysone receptor effective to induce expression of said exogenous gene.

42. The method according to claim 41, wherein said modified ecdysone receptor forms a heterodimer with a silent partner of the steroid/thyroid hormone superfamily of receptors.

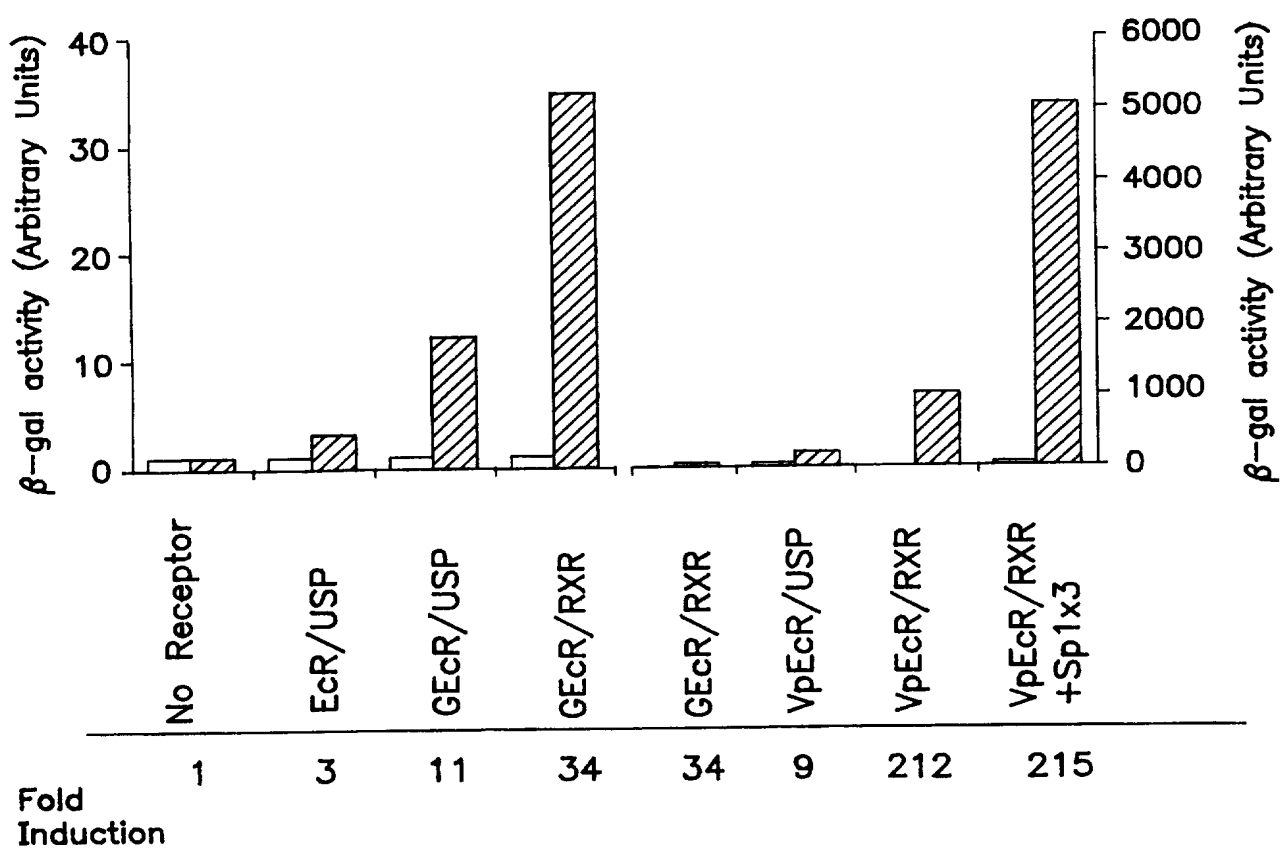


FIG. 1A

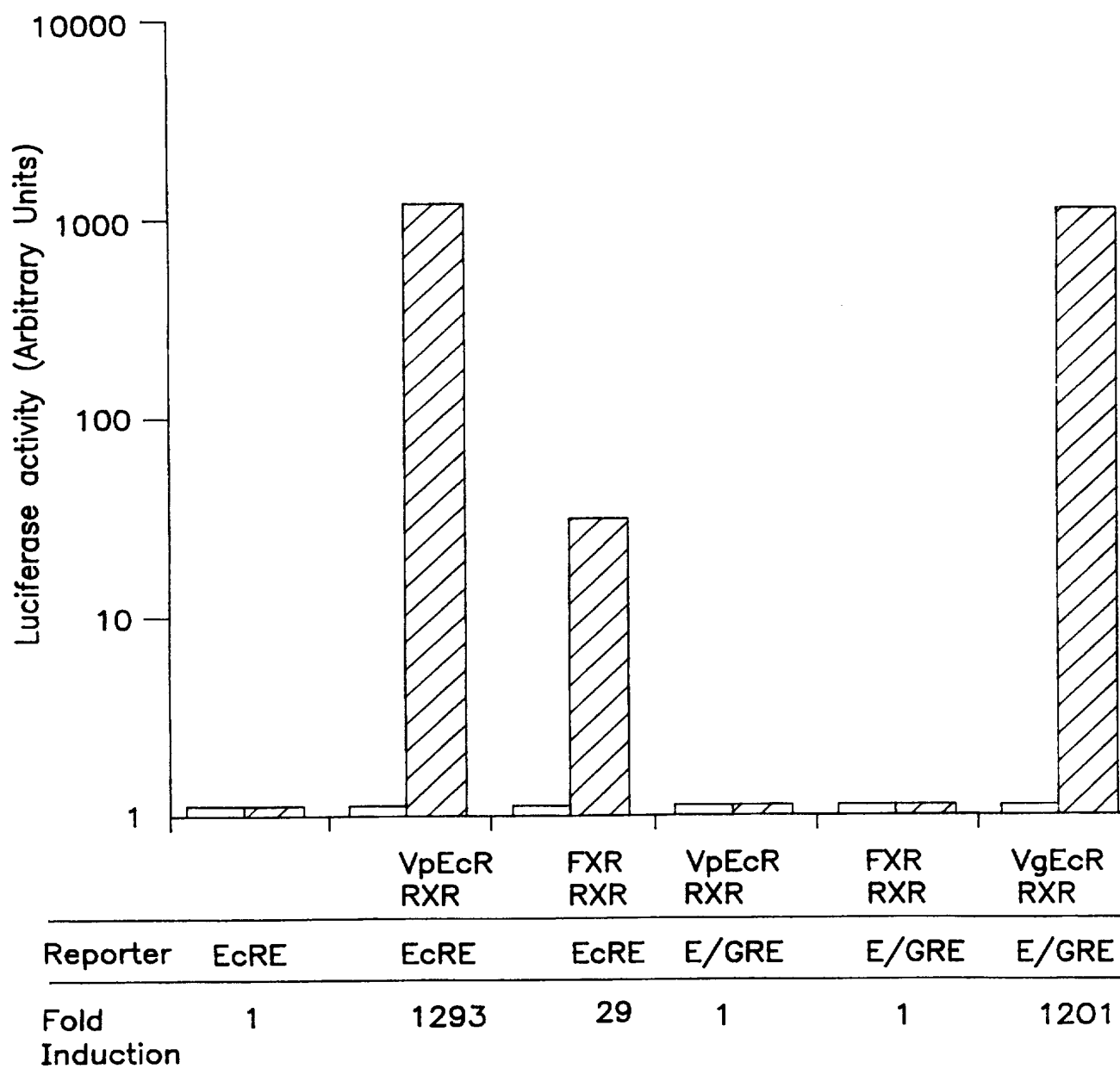


FIG. 1B

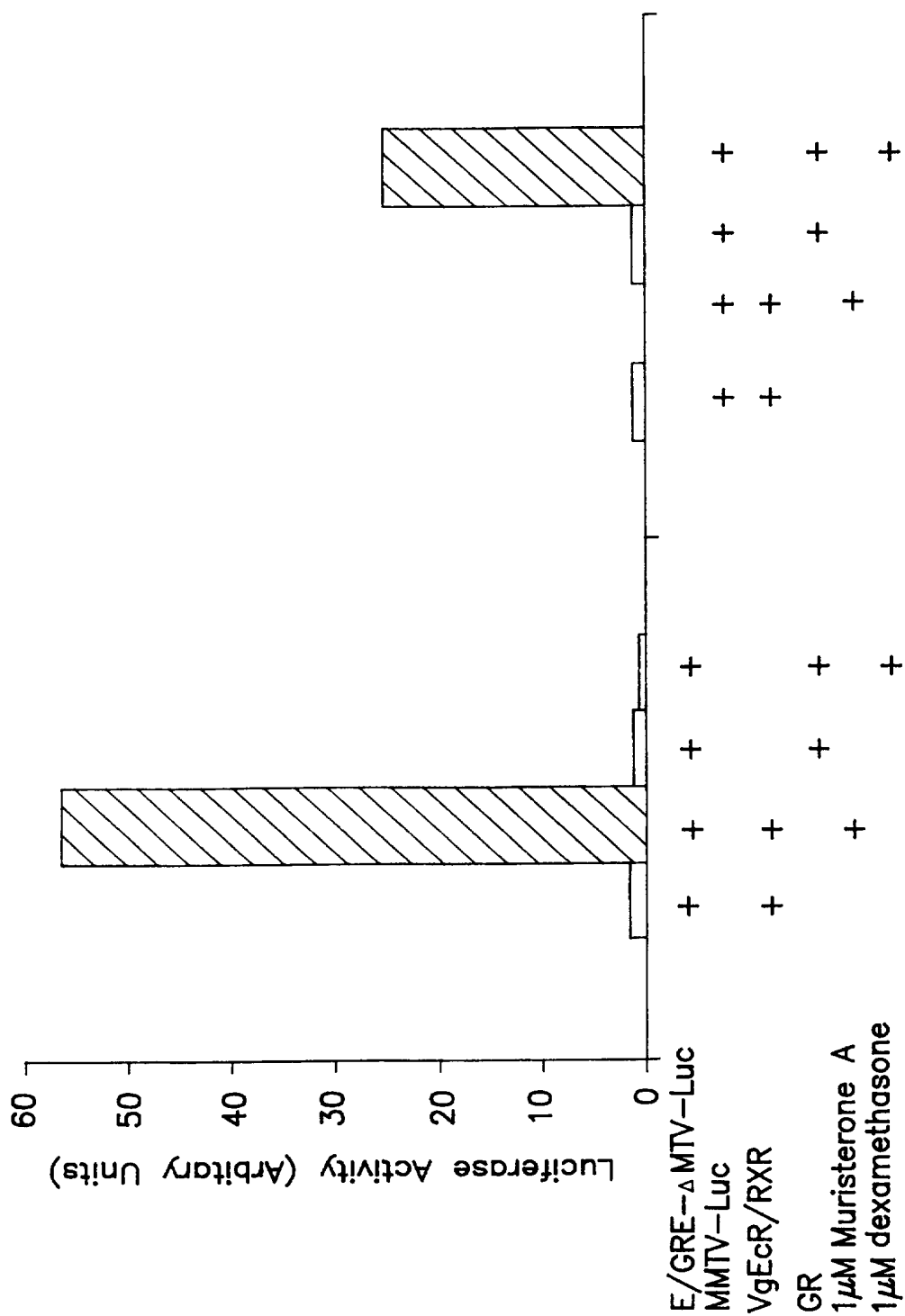


FIG. 1C

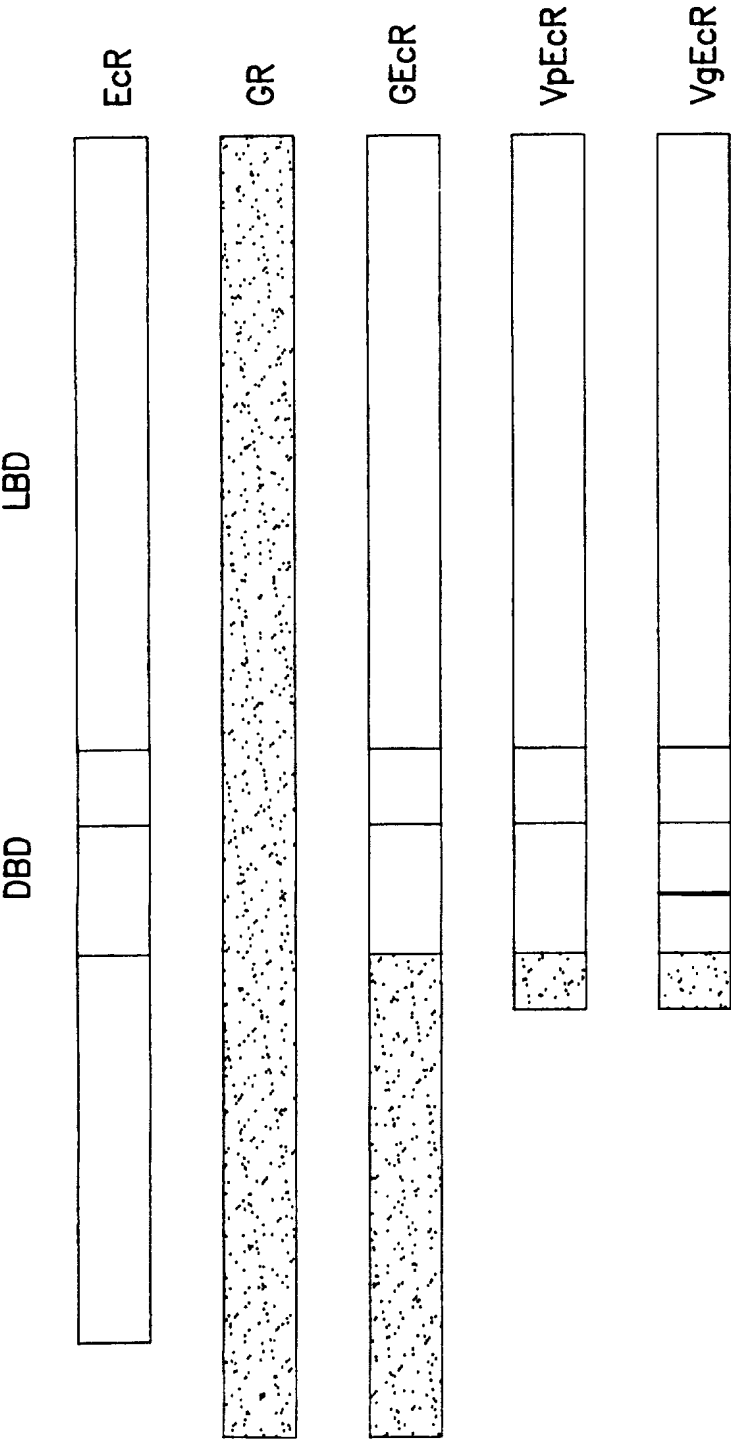


FIG. 1D

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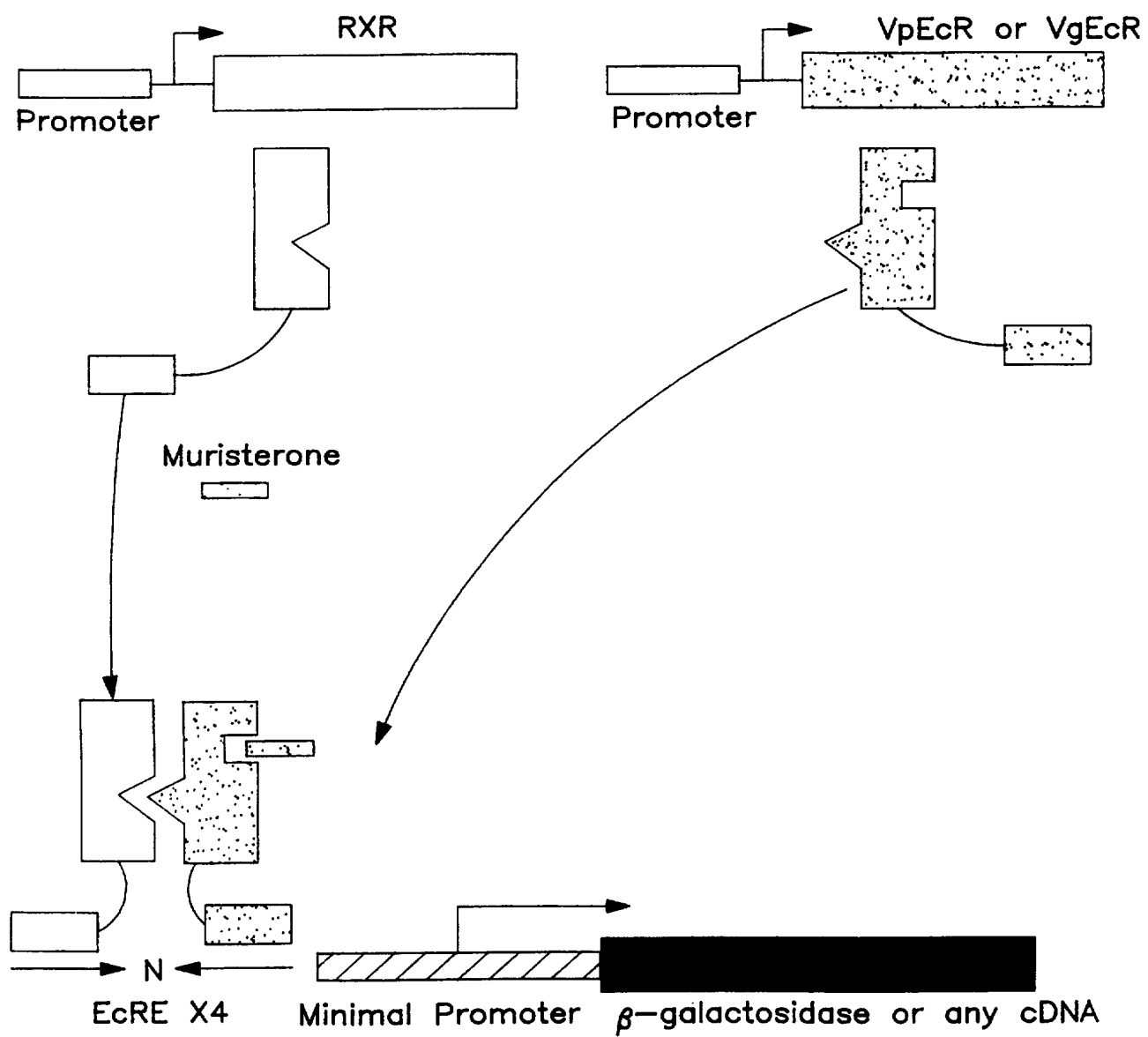


FIG. 2

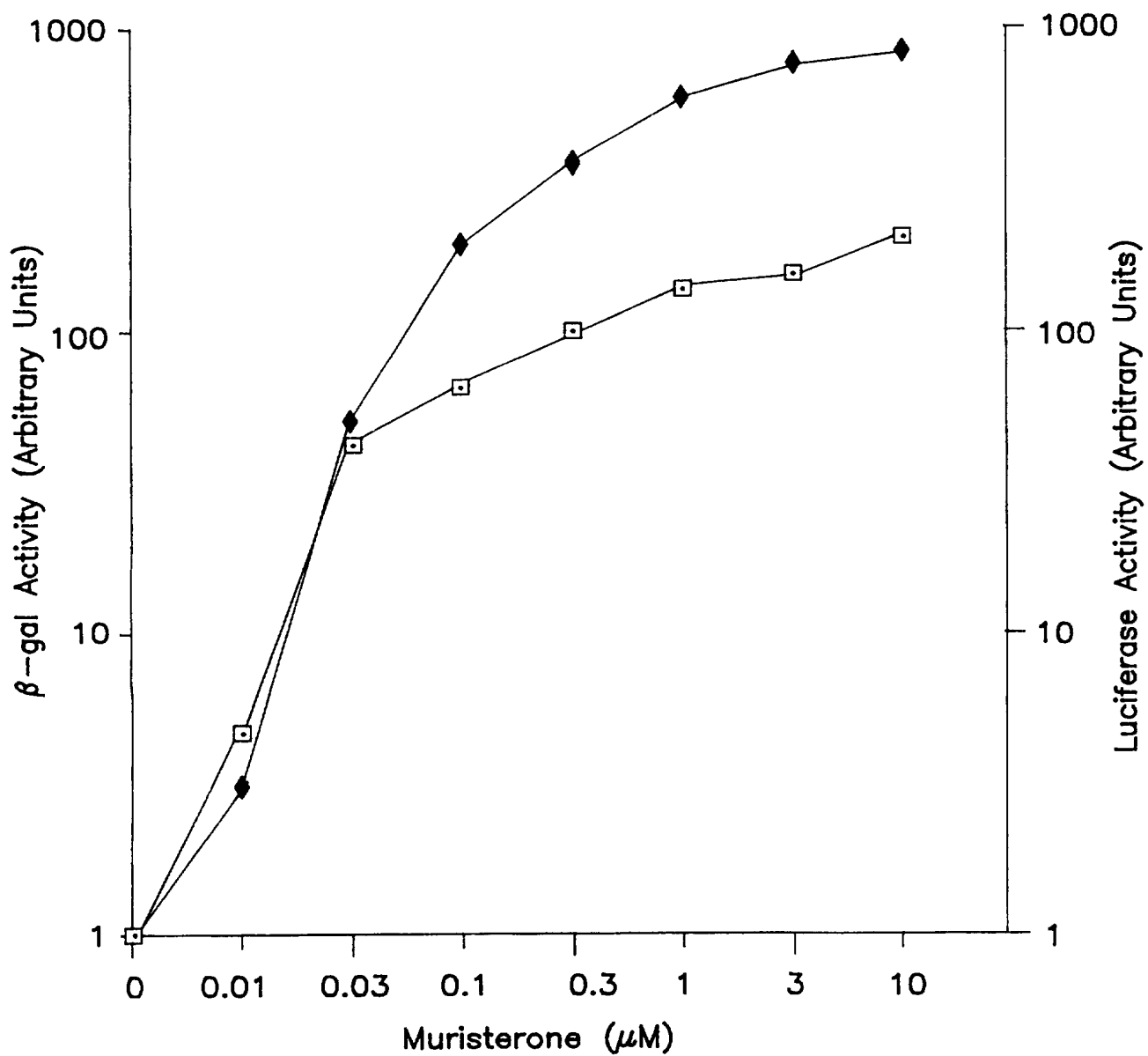


FIG. 3A

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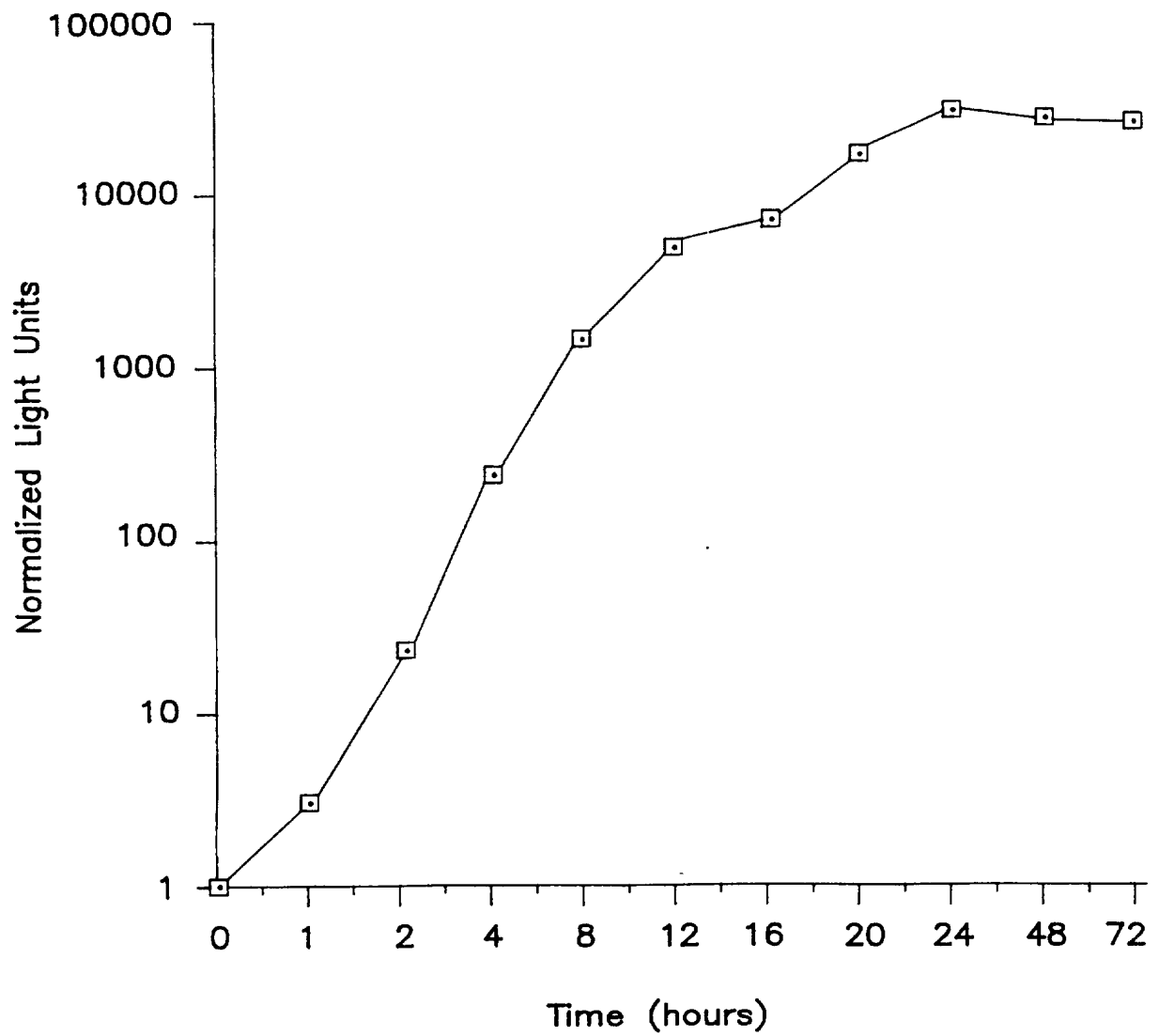


FIG. 3B

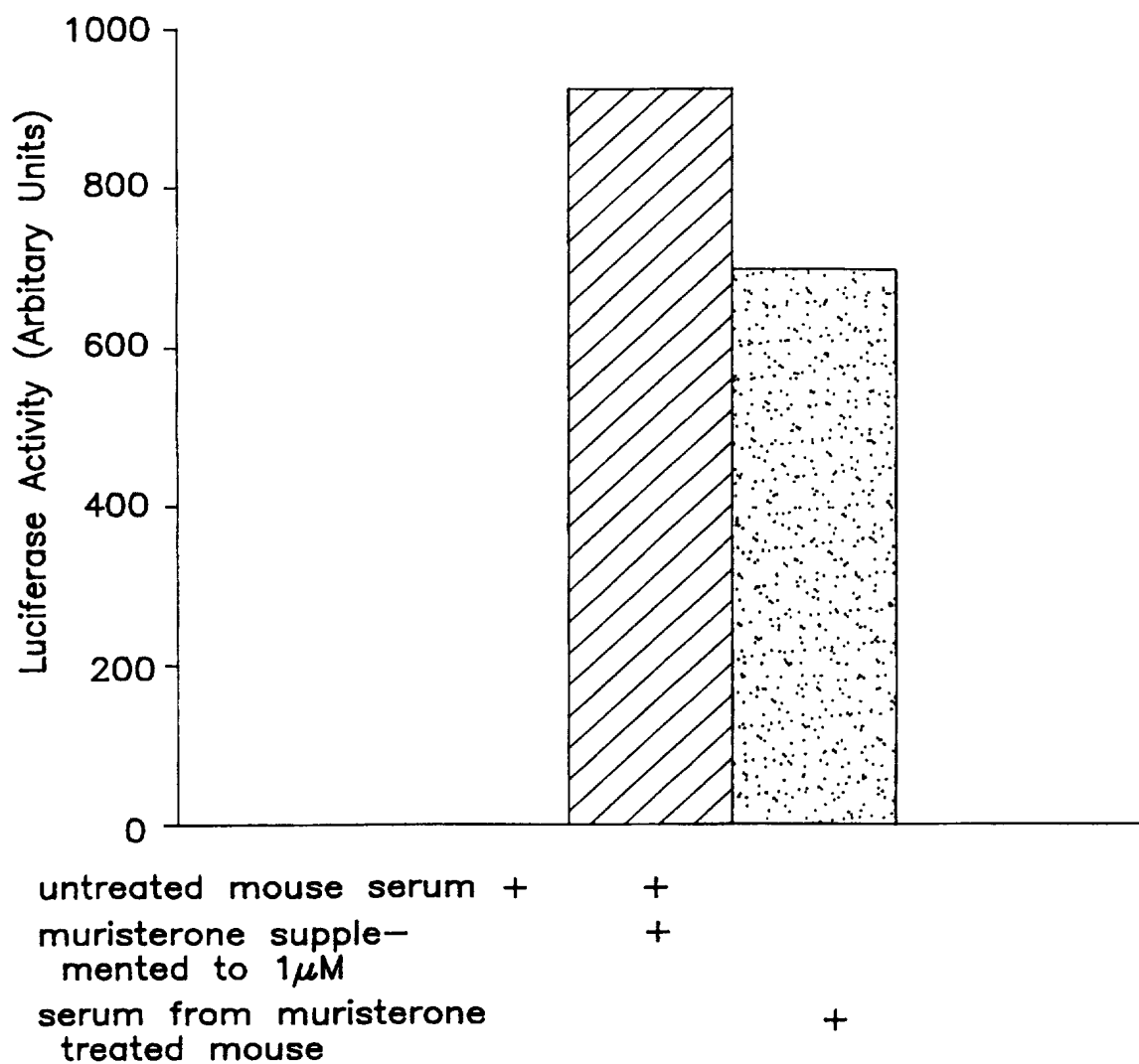


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 97/05330

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 6 C12N15/85 C12N15/12 C12N5/10 C07K14/72 A01K67/027

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N C07K A01K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 91 13167 A (UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR) 5 September 1991 see the whole document ---	1,21,24, 25
X	CELL, vol. 71, no. 1, 2 October 1992, pages 63-72, XP002036325 YAO T. ET AL.: "Drosophila ultraspiracle modulates ecdysone receptor function via heterodimer formation" cited in the application see the whole document --- -/--	1,17,27, 28,30,39

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 July 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

08.08.97

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 Fax: (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Kania, T

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 97/05330

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 93 03162 A (GENENTECH INC) 18 February 1993	1,17,21, 24,25, 27,28, 39,41,42
A	see the whole document & PNAS U.S.A., vol. 89, no. 14, 15 July 1992, pages 6314-6318, CHRISTOPHERSON K. ET AL.: "Ecdysteroid-dependent regulation of genes in mammalian cells by a Drosophila ecdysone receptor and chimeric transactivators" see the whole document ---	8-11,15, 16
X	WO 94 01558 A (SALK INST FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDI) 20 January 1994	1,17, 21-28, 30,39
Y	see the whole document ---	19,20, 31,32
Y	NATURE, vol. 362, 1 April 1993, pages 471-475, XP002036326 THOMAS H. ET AL.: "Heterodimerization of the Drosophila ecdysone receptor with retinoid X receptor and ultraspiracle" see the whole document ---	19,20, 31,32
A	WO 92 16546 A (SALK INST FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDI) 1 October 1992 see the whole document ---	2-7,33, 34,38
A	NATURE, vol. 366, 2 December 1993, pages 476-479, XP002036327 YAO T. ET AL.: "Functional ecdysone receptor is the product of EcR and ultraspiracle genes" cited in the application see the whole document ---	1-42
P,X	PNAS U.S.A., vol. 93, no. 8, 16 April 1996, pages 3346-3351, XP002036328 NO D. ET AL.: "Ecdysone-inducible gene expression in mammalian cells and transgenic mice" see the whole document -----	1-42

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 97/05330

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim(s) 1-26, 41, 42 as far as in vivo methods are concerned is(are) directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 97/05330

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9113167 A	05-09-91	AU 1779295 A	14-09-95
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